STATE OF MICHIGAN

IN THE 14TH CIRCUIT COURT FOR THE COUNTY OF MUSKEGON

PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN,

Plaintiff

File #14-64458-FC

V

DEREK JAMES RAINBOLT,

Defendant.

D Original

JURY TRIAL - DAY 1

BEFORE THE HONORABLE WILLIAM C. MARIETTI,

Muskegon, Michigan, on Tuesday, October 7, 2014.

APPEARANCES:

For the Plaintiff: Christina E. Johnson

For the Defendant: Paula Baker

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## **CALENDARED**

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(Videotape, 10-07-14; 10:28:49)

THE COURT: Well, good morning, ladies and gentlemen, and welcome to the 14th Circuit Court. You're here for assisting us in the case of The People of the State of Michigan versus Derek Rainbolt, and I'll tell you more about what the case is about here; shortly. To know that this jury service is probably new for most of you. How many of you have been on a jury before? as Okay, not the many, you know, maybe a dozen of you and that's it. I That. is creating a situation here where I'm going to have to go over a lot of details here about what to expect, so for the 12 or so of you that have already been jurors, I'm sorry, probably bore you a little bit but, you know, you've got another 60,370 people here who have never had to be involved in the jury process; so I want to give all of your as much as I can an opportunity to understand what is going to be expected of you and what you can expect of us here.

Because jury duty, it's one of the most serious duties that you can perform as a member of our free society here. Our system of self-government in America cannot exist without a jury. That's one of the fundamental parts of our system of government that distinguishes us from many other counties is the jury system, and so you're an important part of this Court.

(Videotape, 10-07-14; 10:28:49)

The right to a jury trial, it's an ancient tradition. It's a part of our heritage that a person that is accused of a crime as well as the State is entitled to have a jury decide this case and not just one person but a jury of 12 impartial persons selected from the local community to make this decision. So jurors are expected to be as free as humanly possible of any bias or prejudice or sympathy for one side or the other because each side in a trial is entitled to have jurors who keep open minds and agree to keep their minds open until it comes time to actually decide the case.

Now this trial, as with any trial that we do here in the circuit court, is going to begin with the selection of a jury, and that selection process has a technical, legal name. It's called the voir dire. And during this voir dire you've already submitted some basic questionnaires. There may be some additional questions we would want to ask you, either the attorneys or myself, and these questions really are meant to find out if you know anything about this particular case, and we also want to know if you have any personal experiences or opinions that might make it difficult for you to decide this case and, of course, we also want to know if you're acquainted with anyone who may be involved in the case such as the

(Videotape, 10-07-14; 10:28:49)

witnesses or the attorneys or any of the parties in the case.

And one or more of those things might be a reason why it would not be appropriate for you to be a juror on this case, although you certainly would be appropriate to be a juror on any other case that we have. And so these questions may probe into your attitudes or beliefs or experiences. They're not meant to be an unreasonable prying into your private life. The law requires that we have that information so that a fair and impartial jury can be selected.

Now if you do not hear or understand a question that is asked, please let us know. Raise your hand or something along those lines and we will elevate the volume or rephrase the question to make it more understandable for you. However, if you do hear the question and you do understand the question, then we would expect that you answer it truthfully and completely, and don't hesitate to speak freely about anything that you think we should know as it relates to your ability to be a juror in this case.

Now during this voir dire or selection process some of you may be excused. Do I have everybody's attention now? It's possible you may be excused from the process here, and that can come about in a couple ways.

(Videotape, 10-07-14; 10:28:49)

You'll hear me ask the attorneys at different points in this process do you have any juror that you wish to excuse for cause. And if the attorney does, she will simply announce I'd like to excuse juror number, whatever your number is, number 15 and then she'll give a reason for doing that. I want to -- for example, if one of you happened to be the brother-in-law of the Defendant in the case, well, obviously, you know, that's going to be difficult for you to be fair and impartial so she would say I want to excuse number 15 because he's related to a party in the case; give a reason for it; number 15 we'd say thank you, you can certainly be a juror on another case but it wouldn't be appropriate for you to be a juror on this case.

Now the other way you can be excused is through what is called a peremptory challenge, and again you'll hear me ask the attorneys at various points do you have any peremptory challenges, and if an attorney does have a peremptory challenge, she will simply identify the number of the juror that she wants excused and no reason will be given. I wish to excuse juror number 15; no reason given. Now if you happen to be somebody who is excused under one of these peremptory challenges without a reason being given, there's no use speculating as to why you were

excused. I mean, there's no need to feel ashamed or upset or, you know, rejected. There's no need to stand up and shout hallelujah either. It's just a process that we go through to arrive at what the parties are comfortable with as a fair and impartial jury.

Now at this point I'm going to ask that all of you please rise and the bailiff is going to administer a oath to you to answer these questions. If anybody has any reservations about taking an oath, you can simply affirm that you'll abide by the terms of it, so if you'd like to administer the oath now.

THE CLERK: Okay. Please rise and raise your right hand. Do you solemnly swear or affirm that you will truthfully and completely answer all questions concerning your qualifications to serve as jurors in this case so help you God?

JURORS: I do.

THE COURT: Okay, thank you. I probably ought to introduce myself before we go any further. My name is Judge William C. Marietti. I am the chief judge of this circuit court and I'll be presiding over this trial. When I say I'm the chief judge, that means I'm responsible for all the administration of the courts here, and so sometimes I have to be involved in administration matters.

(Videotape, 10-07-14; 10:28:49)

As a matter of fact, that's why you were waiting in here for about five to ten minutes for me to come in here. I wasn't back there watching television or, you know, having a good time. I had a meeting with another judge over an administrative matter and I'm going to have to do that unfortunately at various times throughout this trial. That's just part of my job and there's nothing I can do about it. Believe me, I wish I wasn't the chief judge, but I am, so that's the way it works.

So in any event, this is a criminal case, and the name of the case is The People of the State of Michigan versus Derek Rainbolt, and the charge that has been made against the Defendant will be read to you later, but I do want to at this time let you know that The People of the State of Michigan are represented by the prosecuting attorney's office here, and in this case assistant prosecutor Christina Johnson will be representing The People of the State of Michigan.

Ms. Johnson, if you'd like to rise and introduce yourself and any witnesses you intend to call, please.

MS. JOHNSON: Thank you, your Honor. Good morning, everyone. As the Judge said, my name is Christina Johnson and I was appointed by your elected prosecutor, D. J. Hilson to represent the People in this

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matter. Also sitting with me is Erica Peabody. She is an intern with our office and is observing and may be assisting me at certain points in the trial. I also expect Officer Hertel to join us momentarily. She is the lead investigator on this case. She is with Fruitport and Muskegon Township Police Departments. Some other witnesses you will hear from are Alyssa Ward, Andrea Tindall, Jennifer Houston, Tim Houston, Barb Cross, Dr. Debra Simms, Kim Watson, and Officer Vandommelen.

THE COURT: Okay, thank you, Ms. Johnson. And the Defendant in this case is represented by Attorney Paula Baker from the Muskegon County Public Defender's Office. Ms. Baker, if you'd like to rise and introduce yourself, your client, and anybody else that you think has to be introduced here, go ahead.

MS. BAKER: Thank you, your Honor. Good morning, ladies and gentlemen. My client here is Derek Rainbolt and he will be seated next to me during the trial.

Additionally, I have an intern, Nicole Rapp, who might be helping us throughout this case so you might see her face coming in and out of the courtroom. The witnesses that we expect to call will include Sarah Beckley, Michelle Beckley, Adam Rice, Michelle Rivera, Bonnie Hammond, Mark VanHook, Brett Whalen, Penny Vondering, Nick Roseboom, and I think that's it for our witnesses. Thank you.

(Videotape, 10-07-14; 10:28:49)

THE COURT: Okay, thank you, Ms. Baker. Now if any of you are acquainted with any of those people who have been announced here, we're gonna want to know that if you're actually called to be a juror in the case, and that might be a reason why you shouldn't be on the case but it may be something that's perfectly innocuous and not be an impediment to you being a juror in the case.

I'm advised by these ladies who are going to be trying the case that this case should conclude Thursday or Friday; is that a fair statement? Just to let -- I'm just letting you know that. Now that's an estimate. It could be done today, it could be done tomorrow, but that's our best estimate and you'll have to keep that in mind so that if any of you have, you know, open heart surgery scheduled tomorrow morning, we need to know that because you're not gonna be able to be available for us then, so we need to know that. But, in any event, that's our best estimate of about how long this trial should take to conclude.

Now this is a criminal case and so the paper that is used to charge or present the charge in a criminal case is called an Information, and the Information in this case should be read to all of you and I'm going to do that now, so if you'll bear with me I'm going to read it to you. The Information in this case charges as follows:

That between August 1 of 2010 and August 1 of 2012 Derek

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(Videotape, 10-07-14; 10:28:49)

James Rainbolt at 4759 Airline Highway in Fruitport Township in the County of Muskegon and State of Michigan did engage in sexual penetration, penis-vagina with Alyssa Ward, the victim being at least 13 but less than 15 years of age and the Defendant was related to the victim by blood or affinity to the fourth degree. That is known as criminal sexual conduct in the first degree, and Mr. Rainbolt has pled not guilty to that charge, and you should clearly understand that the Information that I just read to you is not evidence. We have to read an Information in every trial so the defendant and the jurors know what the charges are, and you shouldn't think that it's evidence of Mr. Rainbolt's guilt simply because he's been charged or that there's an Information that has been read to you. And that's because basic to our system of criminal justice in America is the principle that a person that is accused of a crime is presumed to be innocent and that presumption must start at the beginning of this trial for you and that presumption continues throughout the trial and entitles Mr. Rainbolt to a verdict of not guilty unless you are satisfied beyond a reasonable doubt that he is quilty.

Now this charge of criminal sexual conduct in the first degree, as with any criminal charge, is made up of parts or elements and the prosecutor has to prove each

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element of the charge beyond a reasonable doubt. Mr. Rainbolt, as a defendant, is not required to prove his innocence or to do anything at a trial, and if you find that the prosecutor has not proved each element of the charge beyond a reasonable doubt, then you must find him not guilty of that charge.

Now I've used that term reasonable doubt, and when we say a reasonable doubt in the law, we're talking about a reasonable, honest doubt, a fair doubt growing out of the evidence or lack of evidence. It's not merely an imaginary doubt, it's not a possible doubt; it's a doubt that's based upon reason and common sense. A reasonable doubt in the law is just that, it's a doubt that's reasonable after a careful and considered examination of all of the facts and circumstances that you find to exist in the case.

Now I think that's all you need to know at this time to be able to intelligently respond to any questions that are asked of you as it relates to your ability to be a juror, so the next thing we're going to is we're going to draw the first 13 jurors who are going to be seated in the jury box, and as I always do, I want to hasten to add I didn't have anything to do with who these people are and neither did he; okay? This is all done by a computer, so we're not picking on anybody. The computer just gave us

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the names and that's the way we gotta call 'em, folks; okay? So if your name is called, the bailiff will show you where you should have a seat up here and then when we have 13 we'll commence the questioning.

THE CLERK: Carrie Bose, David Pugh, Steven Six,
Joanne Metcalf, Shirley Coleman, Lindsey Osborn, Carrie
Shanty, Martin Klassen, Samantha Anthony, Julianna Denio,
Ann Walters, Sharon Booth, Robert Sturgeon.

THE COURT: Okay. Now for those of you who are still out there, all with big smiles on your faces right now thinking you've dodged a bullet, you have not; okay? There is a possibility that any one of these folks might be excused under either a challenge for cause or one of those peremptory challenges, and if they are, then we go back to the list and we pull another one of you from the audience and have you have a seat up here. And we go through that process until there's no more jurors that need to be excused. So the reason I bring that to your attention is, as I said, the attorneys here may have some questions for some of these folks and please listen to the questions and think about what your answer might be if you're called to replace somebody, and the reason I suggest you do that is then that avoids us having to repeat all these questions every time a new person comes up here. So if you just pay attention and think about

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what your answer might be, then if you get called to replace somebody, instead of going through all the questions again, I'll simply ask you have you heard everything that the other jurors have been asked and is there anything that was asked that relates particularly to your ability to be a juror, and then we can cut through this a little quicker. And so for those of you who are not going to be on this case you can get out of there, so I think you all appreciate that, so everybody has to cooperate to get there.

So the first thing I want to ask you folks, is there anybody that is seated up here now who is acquainted with anyone who was introduced in the case, either the witnesses or the attorneys or anybody like that? No?

Okay, great. That's pretty amazing. Usually we have some people that are acquainted, but that's wonderful. Ms.

Johnson, if you have any questions you want to ask the jurors, you may at this time.

MS. JOHNSON: Thank you, your Honor. Good morning, everyone.

JURORS: Good morning.

MS. JOHNSON: I want to thank you all for your service today, except that my pen just dropped. I want to thank you all for your service today. This process, this voir dire process, it's my experience that it works best

for all of us if it's a conversation, if you all participate with me, you know, one-word answers sometimes may cut it, but for other conversations we're going to need some more, and listen to what your fellow jurors or potential jurors are saying. And if you have something to add to that conversation, a lot of times I'll ask people agree or disagree to raise their hand and I'll call on you, but if there's something you want to volunteer or add to the conversation, please bring it to my attention.

I do want to warn you I know a lot of attorneys get up here and say I don't mean to pry when I'm asking these questions. I'm of the belief that sometimes prying is necessary; okay? And I want to warn you. You've heard the charges in this case. We're talking about a child sexual abuse case, so my questions may get personal with you at some times. I apologize for that in advance, but I do promise you that every question I'm asking I have a reason to ask it.

MS. JUROR: Speak up.

THE COURT: Okay. Can't hear?

SEVERAL JURORS: No.

THE COURT: Okay. You're going to have to speak up. Is that part of the PA system, that microphone?

THE CLERK: The microphone is. You have to stand in front of it for it to --

THE COURT: Okay, right. So you'll have to stick close to that, Ms. Johnson, so everybody can hear you.

Can you hear me all right?

SEVERAL JURORS: Yes.

THE COURT: Okay, all right. Go ahead, Ms. Johnson.

MS. JOHNSON: I apologize. I have trouble staying tied to a podium at times, but I'll try to do so so the microphone picks me up. I was just explaining to the jurors up here in the box that I apologize if I'm prying. A lot of attorneys say they don't mean to pry during this questioning, but I'm of the belief that at times it's necessary. With the subject matter of this case, there may be some personal questions and I'm apologizing in advance if I ask you anything, but I do promise that every question I ask has a reason for why I'm asking it.

The purpose of voir dire is also to make sure that we find appropriate jurors that are suited for this case. You may ask what do you mean by that? You know, people can be fair and impartial, that's what we're looking for. Well, based on subject matter, it may be more difficult to be fair and impartial on certain cases. To give you an example of what I'm talking about, I personally am an animal lover. I grew up on a farm, I

adopt stray dogs, I volunteer at shelters. If a case were to come before me that was an animal cruelty case, I'm not sure I could sit as a juror on that and set aside my personal feelings to sit fairly and impartially. So a lot of the questions I'm going to be asking you tody are to find out your personal feelings and see if there's anything that may cause you a bias one way or the other.

And I guess I'm going to jump right in with some difficult questions. We're talking about a criminal sexual abuse case, and the Defendant is accused of raping his daughter when she was 13 or 14 years old, when she was in 8<sup>th</sup> grade. Is there anybody who just hearing that — and let me preface this by saying I don't think anybody wants to sit and watch and listen to that, but is there anybody who says I'm not going to be able to sit and listen to that and judge that evidence? Okay. Mr. Powe — Pugh; sorry. What's your —

JUROR PUGH: This I don't want -- I don't want to deal with that. I don't like him already.

MS. JOHNSON: Okay. You said you don't like him already?

JUROR PUGH: Uh-huh.

MS. JOHNSON: Okay. As he's sitting there, do you think he must have done something wrong?

JUROR PUGH: No, just -- I've known people that's

done that, not friends of mine, but I've known people that's done this and I don't want -- I don't want to think about it, you know. It's not on my mind.

MS. JOHNSON: You say you know people who have done it. I'm not asking for names, but relationship-wise, who are these people that you know?

JUROR PUGH: These are people I don't know who they were. This is people I talk to.

MS. JOHNSON: Do you know people who have been victims of it or people who have been accused of it or perpetrators of it?

 $\,$  JUROR PUGH: I had a girlfriend a victim of it. Her daughter.

MS. JOHNSON: Her daughter. And did you speak with your girlfriend and her daughter about what happened?

JUROR PUGH: Oh, yeah.

MS. JOHNSON: Okay. Do you think you can set aside those feelings and listen to the evidence in this case?

JUROR PUGH: Yeah.

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MS. JOHNSON: How old was her daughter when it happened?

JUROR PUGH: Six, and her stepfather molested her. Nothing come of that.

MS. JOHNSON: And how long after it happened were

you with the mother?

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JUROR PUGH: Two years.

MS. JOHNSON: Okay. And, again, you think you can set that aside and judge the facts in this case?

JUROR PUGH: Well, I'll put it -- I don't think about it anymore, you know. It's over with. It's in the history.

MS. JOHNSON: Let me ask you without getting into too much detail about her case, do you think all victims would react the exact same way?

JUROR PUGH: I don't know how to answer that.

MS. JOHNSON: Okay. If the victim in this case were to get up and you were to see something, a way that she reacted differently than your girlfriend's child reacted, would that to you mean that she's lying or would you sit with an open mind to listen to her?

JUROR PUGH: I'd sit with an open mind to listen to her.

MS. JOHNSON: Okay. Did I see some other hands raised? Mr. Sturgeon?

JUROR STURGEON: Yes. It happened to my best friend's son when he was 12.

MS. JOHNSON: How long ago was that?

JUROR STURGEON: Nine years, ten years?

MS. JOHNSON: Were you friends with him at the

time?

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JUROR STURGEON: Yes, I've known the kid since he was probably 2.

MS. JOHNSON: How did you find out that it had happened?

JUROR STURGEON: My buddy actually called me to talk to him about it.

MS. JOHNSON: How did he find out?

JUROR STURGEON: His son told him that -- he was going through a divorce with his wife and he was with his mother and one of the -- some boy babysitting him got a hold of him.

MS. JOHNSON: Did he tell right away after it happened?

JUROR STURGEON: I don't exactly recall.

MS. JOHNSON: Did you talk to this boy about it?

JUROR STURGEON: No.

MS. JOHNSON: Okay. Would you be able to set aside what you know about that case and listen to the evidence and the testimony in this case and judge it fairly and impartially or would that be on your mind while you were listening to evidence?

JUROR STURGEON: I think it would be on my mind.

MS. JOHNSON: Do you think you'd be able to set

it aside?

(Videotape, 10-07-14; 10:28:49) JUROR STURGEON: I can't even watch movies that would go to that. MS. JOHNSON: Okay. Were there any other hands? All right, Ms. Shanty? JUROR SHANTY: Yep. A good friend I work with, it happened to her daughter. MS. JOHNSON: When did that happen? JUROR SHANTY: Probably three years ago. MS. JOHNSON: Okay. Did she talk to you about 10 the abuse, your friend? 11 JUROR SHANTY: The mother or the daughter? 12 MS. JOHNSON: Well, let's start first with the 13 mother. 14 JUROR SHANTY: Yes, mother did, yeah. 15 MS. JOHNSON: Okay. And was anybody ever 16 arrested or brought to trial for that? 17 JUROR SHANTY: (Indistinguishable.) 18 MS. JOHNSON: Was that here locally? 19 JUROR SHANTY: Yes. 20 MS. JOHNSON: Okay. Did she talk to you about 21 the court process at all? 22 JUROR SHANTY: Yeah. 23 MS. JOHNSON: Okay. Without saying, I just want 24 a yes or no to this, do you know what the punishment is 25 for this?

JUROR SHANTY: No, I don't. I know it's a second offense though.

MS. JOHNSON: Okay, I'm going to stop you there.

Okay. On your friend's person it was a second offense?

JUROR SHANTY: The dad.

MS. JOHNSON: That has nothing to do with this case?

JUROR SHANTY: Huh-uh.

MS. JOHNSON: Okay. Did you talk to the victim about it?

JUROR SHANTY: No.

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MS. JOHNSON: Do you know -- did your friend tell you about how her daughter was acting around the time that it happened?

JUROR SHANTY: Yes.

MS. JOHNSON: Okay. Do you know how your friend found out about it?

JUROR SHANTY: Her daughter told her.

MS. JOHNSON: Okay. Do you know if she told immediately?

JUROR SHANTY: I believe she did.

MS. JOHNSON: My first question is do you think you can set that aside and judge the evidence in this case?

JUROR SHANTY: No, I don't think I could set it

aside.

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MS. JOHNSON: No, you don't; okay. Would you be biased against the Defendant from the beginning of the case?

JUROR SHANTY: Yes.

MS. JOHNSON: Is that what you're telling me?
Okay. Okay. Is there anyone else who feels that they
could not sit in judgment on this case because of the
charge alone? Okay. Has anyone here ever been a victim
or been a close friend of a victim or family member of a
victim of sexual abuse other than the three that I've
already spoken to? Okay, and that's Ms. Anthony? Okay.
Was it you or was it someone you're close to?

JUROR ANTHONY: It was me.

MS. JOHNSON: I'm sorry?

JUROR ANTHONY: It was me.

MS. JOHNSON: All right. How old were you when it happened?

JUROR ANTHONY: About 6.

MS. JOHNSON: Okay. Was the person who did it to you ever brought to court?

JUROR ANTHONY: No.

MS. JOHNSON: Do you know why or why not?

JUROR ANTHONY: Yes and no.

MS. JOHNSON: Okay. What do you -- tell me the

yes part.

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JUROR ANTHONY: Well, I did tell somebody about it, but nothing was done about it.

MS. JOHNSON: Were the police ever called?

JUROR ANTHONY: No.

MS. JOHNSON: No? Do you feel you can set that aside?

JUROR ANTHONY: Yes.

MS. JOHNSON: Have you dealt with that, you know, emotional trauma?

JUROR ANTHONY: Yes and no.

MS. JOHNSON: Okay. As he sits here today, do you already feel the Defendant's guilty in any way or can you presume him innocent?

JUROR ANTHONY: I'm pretty much in limbo.

MS. JOHNSON: Okay. Do you think all victims would have the same feelings that you had around this time?

JUROR ANTHONY: Yes.

MS. JOHNSON: Okay. Do you think all victims would act the same way after this happened?

JUROR ANTHONY: Not exactly, no.

MS. JOHNSON: Okay. If you were to hear from the victim in this case and her experience was different than yours, her reactions were different than yours, would that

cause you to not believe her?

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JUROR ANTHONY: No.

MS. JOHNSON: Okay. How close were you to the person who did that to you?

JUROR ANTHONY: Well, it was like an after-school babysitter. You know, it was her son.

MS. JOHNSON: Okay, so it was not a family member. Okay. Is there anyone else who has either been a victim or had a close friend or family member been a victim of a sexual crime? Okay, Ms. Osborn. Was it you or someone close to you?

JUROR OSBORN: Both.

MS. JOHNSON: Okay. Let's start with you. How old were you when it happened?

JUROR OSBORN: 18.

MS. JOHNSON: And how close were you to the person who did it?

JUROR OSBORN: A friend.

MS. JOHNSON: Was that friend ever prosecuted or the police ever called?

JUROR OSBORN: Police was called
(indistinguishable), prosecuted.

MS. JOHNSON: Do you think the police handled it appropriately?

JUROR OSBORN: Yeah.

(Videotape, 10-07-14; 10:28:49) MS. JOHNSON: Uhm, can you set that aside and listen to the evidence in this case? JUROR OSBORN: Yeah. MS. JOHNSON: Okay. And, again, the same questions. Do you think all victims react the same way? JUROR OSBORN: No. MS. JOHNSON: And if the victim in this case were to do something different than you did, have a reaction different than you did, would you assume she's lying or 10 would you be able to listen to her with an open mind? 11 JUROR OSBORN: I'd be (indistinguishable.) 12 MS. JOHNSON: Okay. And then the close friend or 13 family member, was that a child? 14 JUROR OSBORN: Yes. 15 MS. JOHNSON: How old was the child? 16 JUROR OSBORN: 6 (indistinguishable.) 17 MS. JOHNSON: How close are you to the child? 18 JUROR OSBORN: (Indistinguishable.) 19 MS. BAKER: I'm sorry, I can't hear back here. 20 JUROR OSBORN: He's my nephew. 21 MS. BAKER: Okay. 22 MS. JOHNSON: And his parents, have they talked 23 to you about what happened? 24 JUROR OSBORN: Yes.

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MS. JOHNSON: And have you talked to him to about

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what happened, your nephew?

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JUROR OSBORN: Vaguely. He started (indistinguishable.)

MS. JOHNSON: Okay. Do you think you can set that aside?

JUROR OSBORN: I have anxiety about it sitting here.

MS. JOHNSON: Okay. Do you think you can listen to evidence of this type for the next, the better part of this week?

JUROR OSBORN: I don't think so.

MS. JOHNSON: Would it cause you anxiety problems, is that what I'm hearing?

JUROR OSBORN: (Indistinguishable.) Yeah.

MS. JOHNSON: Okay. Anyone else? Okay. Let's talk about the flip side of that coin. Has anyone been accused or know anyone who's been accused, close friend or family member, of doing something like this or had to go through the court process for this? Okay, I see no hands. Okay. Ms. Bose, moving onto something a little lighter topic, I see you work for GE. I've never had this in a jury panel, but there are multiple people in this room who work for GE. Do you know any of them?

JUROR BOSE: No.

MS. JOHNSON: Okay. If you were to find out that

(Videotape, 10-07-14; 10:28:49) somebody on the jury were to work for the same company, would that cause you any problems speaking your mind in the jury room? JUROR BOSE: (Indistinguishable.) MS. JOHNSON: Okay. Is anybody familiar with any of the witnesses that I listed? MS. JUROR: I don't know if I'm - or if Jennifer Houton --MS. JOHNSON: Houston, yes. 10 MS. JUROR: Houston, okay. Does she work at GE? 11 MS. JOHNSON: Yes. Do you know her? 12 MS. JUROR: (Indistinguishable.) 13 MS. JOHNSON: Okay. How do you know her? 14 mean, at work, but how close do you know her? 15 MS. JUROR: We have -- we don't each lunch 16 together or nothin', but I say hi to her. 17 MS. JOHNSON: Okay. Has she talked to you about 18 anything that's going on with her family or with the court 19 system? 20 MS. JUROR: No. 21 MS. JOHNSON: Would you have a tendency to 22 believe her or disbelieve her just based on what you know 23 of her from work? 24 MS. JUROR: No. 25 MS. JOHNSON: You don't know her well enough to

say that you're going to believe everything she says;
right?

MS. JUROR: Right, right.

MS. JOHNSON: And on the flip side of that, you don't know her well enough to say I can't believe what this woman says?

MS. JUROR: Right.

MS. JOHNSON: Okay. So you'll judge her as you would any other witness?

MS. JUROR: Yeah.

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MS. JOHNSON: Okay. Anyone else know anybody from the witness list? No. This is alleged to have happened at a computer store run by the Defendant on Airline Road. Is anybody familiar with that computer store? I believe it was in a strip mall where Essential Life Church currently is. Anybody familiar with that area? No. Prior to coming to Court today, had anybody seen or heard anything about this case? I don't think it was in the media, but I can't watch everything. All right. So that's everybody on the jury, no, has not heard anything about this case prior to coming to Court? Okay. Who here has kids by a show of hands? Okay. Almost everybody but two or three of you. So let's start, Ms. Booth?

JUROR BOOTH: Uh-huh.

(Videotape, 10-07-14; 10:28:49)

MS. JOHNSON: All right. You have children. How many?

JUROR BOOTH: Two, they're adults.

MS. JOHNSON: Okay. When they were younger, did they ever lie to you?

JUROR BOOTH: I'm sure they did.

MS. JOHNSON: Did you ever catch them in lies?

JUROR BOOTH: I mean, we're talkin' a long time ago. I mean, I'm sure little, you know, kid type things. Nothing of any significance when they were older.

MS. JOHNSON: Okay. Who has children in their home now? Let's try this. Okay. Ms. Walters, have your children -- how old are your children?

JUROR WALTERS: 19 and 13.

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MS. JOHNSON: Okay, so actually right in the age range we're talking about.

JUROR WALTERS: Is in college and (indistinguishable.)

MS. JOHNSON: Have they ever lied to you?

JUROR WALTERS: I really can't say, you know,
that I've caught them in, no.

MS. JOHNSON: Okay. Has anybody here ever caught their child in a lie? Okay, working my way down the row.

Ms. Denio. Okay. How old's your child?

JUROR DENIO: I have one 24 and one 27.

(Videotape, 10-07-14; 10:28:49) MS. JOHNSON: And when you caught them in a lie, what type of a lie was it? JUROR DENIO: I caught him smoking pot. MS. JOHNSON: Okay. Did they lie about it, deny it? JUROR DENIO: Oh, definitely. MS. JOHNSON: Okay: Was it -- how did you know they were lying? 9 JUROR DENIO: The eyes. I just looked at his 10 eyes. 11 MS. JOHNSON: Okay. Was it pretty -- so it was 12 pretty easy in that instance for you to tell? 13 JUROR DENIO: Very, very obvious. 14 MS. JOHNSON: How old were they when that 15 happened? 16 JUROR DENIO: He was 15. 17 MS. JOHNSON: Okay. Anybody else have any 18 experience with catching a child in a lie? No, okay. So 19 it was an easy thing to do? 20 JUROR DENIO: Uh-huh. 21 MS. JOHNSON: Okay. You're not trained in the 22 art of cross-examination or --23 JUROR DENIO: No. He thought I was, but 24 (laughing) ... 25 MS. JOHNSON: He thought it was what? Mills Court Reporting, 1615 Sunset, N Muskegon, MI 49445 231-744-6823

JUROR DENIO: He thought that I was trained in the art of cross-examination.

MS. JOHNSON: Did he? Okay. But you were able to question him and find out that he was lying?

JUROR DENIO: Uh-huh.

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MS. JOHNSON: Okay, all right. So one of the things you'll hear repeated in this courtroom again and again is that as the prosecutor I have the burden of proof. It's my job to prove the Defendant guilty. I welcome that burden. He does not have to prove anything to you. You'll hear that again and again. But what exactly does that mean? What do I have to prove? The Judge is going to give you jury instructions at some point during the case that list for you the elements of the crime. I ask and I'll repeat this again in my closing argument, I ask that when you think of these elements you think of them as a checklist; okay? And I have to prove -- and you will hear from the Court I have to prove nothing more and nothing less than the checklist. are the only things I have to prove beyond a reasonable doubt. Can everybody promise to hold me to that burden, nothing more, nothing less? Raise your hand if you can make me that promise. Okay, thank you. I see all hands raised.

So the next logical question is how do I prove

(Videotape, 10-07-14; 10:28:49)

these things? And I prove them to you through testimony and evidence. Okay. There are a couple different types of evidence. There is testimony which will come from witnesses sitting right here at this jury -- excuse me, at that witness stand swearing to tell the truth and then testifying to what -- their evidence they have to offer and there may also be physical evidence, things that you can hold, touch, see. For example, in a homicide case you might expect to see the murder weapon. That would be an example of physical evidence.

I'm going to tell you right now there is no physical evidence in this case. It's all gonna come from the witness stand. Is there anybody sitting amongst you who says without something physical that I can touch and see and hold in my hands, testimony alone is not gonna be enough to prove this case? Testimony alone will never reach beyond a reasonable doubt? Please raise your hands. Ms. Denio, I see your eyebrows kind of raising.

JUROR DENIO: Yeah. Mmmmm, no physical evidence at all.

MS. JOHNSON: Share your thoughts aloud with me.

JUROR DENIO: But it just goes back to, you know,
with my son, as his mother and the motherly instinct I
know you're lying, but to do that to somebody else that I
don't know, that I didn't give birth to, to say you're

guilty just because? I don't know. That brings up a question in my mind.

MS. JOHNSON: Okay. So if the witnesses were, you know, we have multiple witnesses, I've read you the list. If they were to testify and they were to give you the elements in their testimony, you don't think based on testimony alone that that could ever rise to the beyond a reasonable doubt standard?

JUROR DENIO: (Indistinguishable.)

MS. JOHNSON: You got to speak up.

JUROR DENIO: I don't know.

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MS. JOHNSON: You don't know.

JUROR DENIO: I don't know.

MS. JOHNSON: Okay. So you cannot say that testimony alone is enough?

JUROR DENIO: No, I can't say that.

MS. JOHNSON: Thank you. Is there anyone who agrees with Ms. Denio who says, you know, testimony alone is not gonna be enough for me for that beyond a reasonable doubt standard? Okay. Ms. Coleman, you've been very quiet. What do you think of that? Do you think you can listen to the witnesses and decide for yourself if they're telling the truth?

JUROR COLEMAN: Yes.

MS. JOHNSON: And if you believe they're telling

the truth or that there is enough truth in the case to prove the elements beyond a reasonable doubt, are you going to be able to return a verdict of guilty without any physical evidence?

JUROR COLEMAN: Yes.

MS. JOHNSON: And Ms. Metcalf, same question for you. How do you feel about the testimony versus physical evidence issue?

JUROR METCALF: Well, I don't know if this is appropriate, but as a nurse I work in a hospital. No -- are you saying there's no physical evidence --

MS. JOHNSON: I'm saying there's nothing you're going to be able to hold in your hand.

JUROR METCALF: Just based on
(indistinguishable.)

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MS. JOHNSON: Just based on testimony alone will you be able to make a decision if you believe — if you believe what the witnesses say and you believe what they say meets the elements, will you be able to return a verdict of guilty?

JUROR METCALF: (Indistinguishable.)

MS. JOHNSON: Okay. What type of nurse are you?

JUROR METCALF: I'm a registered nurse.

MS. JOHNSON: Okay. Do you have a specialty as a -- no. Have you ever worked in gynecology or obs -- I can

never say the other word, ob -- obstetics (sic). Have you done that?

JUROR METCALF: Yes.

MS. JOHNSON: Okay. How recently?

JUROR METCALF: It's been 10 years.

MS. JOHNSON: It's been 10 years?

JUROR METCALF: Yes.

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MS. JOHNSON: Okay. Did you perform examinations, pelvic examinations?

JUROR METCALF: With physicians, yes.

MS. JOHNSON: All right. Sorry, I got sidetracked there. Anybody else, the physical versus testimonial evidence issue? Mr. Six, could you listen to a case that was testimonial only and return a verdict of guilty if you think that the witnesses are credible and that their evidence establishes the elements?

JUROR SIX: Yes.

MS. JOHNSON: Okay. Is there anybody who cannot do that? Last show of hands. Okay, I see no hands raised, so Ms. Denio, you're the -- but I got your answer already. All right, okay. So I guess I should talk to you about what beyond a reasonable doubt is and I know the Judge talked about it a little bit. It's kind of a circular definition. A reasonable doubt is a doubt that's reasonable. It's a doubt based in reason and it's not a

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(Videotape, 10-07-14; 10:28:49)

possible doubt or a, you know, hypothetical doubt or a forced doubt. Not speculative.

I grew up watching a lot of legal movies, and they're not as fun for me anymore because I know a little too much about the law now. And I was watching a movie recently and it was driving me crazy. There were jurors in the back and they kept saying, but this is possible. It's possible that it happened this way. It's possible that it happened that way, and they kept throwing out it's possible, it's possible. That is not the standard. possible but also is it reasonable in light of the evidence? To give you a little example, if you were to pretend there's no windows in this room or that the blinds were drawn and when you had walked in this morning it was cloudy and as we were sitting here you saw someone come in with a yellow slicker and had raindrops on it or wet drops on it, and when you walk outside at the end of the day there's puddles everywhere and there's droplets of water on the cars, what do you think happened outside or what did happen outside?

SEVERAL JURORS: Rained.

MS. JOHNSON: It rained. Is it possible that the firemen in this town had a party, had a little too much to drink, got on their firetrucks, came down to the courthouse and hosed everything down as a gag? Is that

(Videotape, 10-07-14; 10:28:49)

possible? Could that happen? I see some -- I see one no, but I saw some yeses. It's possible that the firemen brought their hoses out, whether it was because of a party or a gag or whatever. Is that a reasonable thing to believe? No. Okay. That's what I'm talking about. When you're sitting in the back and ask your -- and, you know, if you were talking about the case and you say it's possible it did this, it's possible that it did that, that's not where the conversation should end. The conversation should end with well, but is it reasonable; okay?

Let's see. Okay. You're going to hear from some expert witnesses in this case, and they may say some things that are contrary to a belief or two that you commonly hold; okay? Is there anybody on the panel who is an expert in child sexual abuse? Everybody raise your hand, say you're not an expert in that field. Okay. Everybody's not an expert. And everybody is also -- is there anybody on the panel that's a doctor who specializes in child sexual abuse or child abuse? All right. I see no hands. So can we all agree that you do not have an expertise in that area? Okay. And I want to see a show of hands. Can you all agree to be open-minded to what these experts are going to tell you? Everybody agree? Okay.

Has anybody ever been in a jail or a mental institution before. Okay.

MR. JUROR: (Indistinguishable.)

MS. JOHNSON: Ms. -- okay. I'll start in the back row, Mr. Powe, Powe, Pugh. I'm gonna write it down phonetically.

JUROR PUGH: Pugh. Do it all the time.

MS. JOHNSON: Jail or mental hospital or --

JUROR PUGH: Jail.

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 ${\tt MS.}$  JOHNSON: Okay. As a visitor or were you --

JUROR PUGH: No, I was an inmate.

MS. JOHNSON: An inmate, okay. Let me see. I think I do have a note that you had some misdemeanors; correct? Is that what it was for?

JUROR PUGH: Yeah.

MS. JOHNSON: How long ago was that?

JUROR PUGH: 1990.

MS. JOHNSON: Okay. Have you had any other brushes with the law since then?

JUROR PUGH: No.

MS. JOHNSON: No? Okay. Was that here?

JUROR PUGH: When I was 17 I got in trouble.

MS. JOHNSON: Okay.

JUROR PUGH: (Indistinguishable) in trouble. I had -- I did ti -- I had some felonies on me.

MS. JOHNSON: Oh, you did. Okay. Are you a convicted felon?

JUROR PUGH: Yeah.

MS. JOHNSON: And have you had your civil rights restored at all?

JUROR PUGH: Well, I didn't lose no rights. I was just -- I was in the county jail here, just -- it's all -- this is years ago.

MS. JOHNSON: Okay. But that was here in Muskegon?

JUROR PUGH: Yes.

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MS. JOHNSON: Do you think you were treated fairly throughout that process?

JUROR PUGH: Yes.

MS. JOHNSON: And in 1990 as well, do you think you were treated fairly?

JUROR PUGH: Yes.

MS. JOHNSON: Okay. Is there anything about that experience that you would hold against the police or the prosecutor's office?

JUROR PUGH: No.

MS. JOHNSON: Can you set that experience aside and listen to the evidence today or this week?

JUROR PUGH: Uh-huh (indistinguishable.)

MS. JOHNSON: Moving down the row, I think the

next hand I -- was there another hand in the back row, ladies? Okay. Ms. Shanty.

JUROR SHANTY: Yes, it was in Grand Haven.

MS. JOHNSON: Okay.

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JUROR SHANTY: It was actually for having too many dogs.

 ${\tt MS.}$  JOHNSON: Okay. How long ago was that?

JUROR SHANTY: Probably eight years ago.

MS. JOHNSON: Okay. Do you think you were treated fairly throughout that?

JUROR SHANTY: No, because they couldn't give a reason why.

MS. JOHNSON: Is there anything about that experience that you would hold against the police in this case? You said it was Grand Haven; right?

JUROR SHANTY: Yeah.

MS. JOHNSON: So it was a different county, different police, different --

JUROR SHANTY: Prosecutor.

MS. JOHNSON: Okay. Different prosecutor's office and completely different crime; correct? Is there anything about that that you hold against the prosecution or the police in this case?

JUROR SHANTY: (Indistinguishable.)

MS. JOHNSON: You think you can set it aside and

just listen to the testimony and evidence?

JUROR SHANTY: Yes, I could.

MS. JOHNSON: Okay. Mr. Sturgeon?

JUROR STURGEON: Just a misdemeanor I did one

night.

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MS. JOHNSON: Okay. How long ago?

JUROR STURGEON: 2009, (indistinguishable).

MS. JOHNSON: Was that here?

JUROR STURGEON: Yes.

MS. JOHNSON: So that would have been my office that prosecuted you?

JUROR STURGEON: Yes.

MS. JOHNSON: I don't think I was there at the time, but do you think you were treated fairly?

JUROR STURGEON: Yes.

MS. JOHNSON: Would you think you can set that aside and listen to the testimony and evidence in this case, aside from what we already talked about? Okay. So nodding yes?

JUROR STURGEON: Yes.

MS. JOHNSON: Anybody else in the front row or back row? Okay, Ms. Anthony.

JUROR ANTHONY: (Indistinguishable.)

MS. JOHNSON: Okay. Was any of that in connection with what we talked about earlier?

(Videotape, 10-07-14; 10:28:49) JUROR ANTHONY: No. MS. JOHNSON: No, okay. For the jail, were you there as a visitor or an inmate? JUROR ANTHONY: Inmate. MS. JOHNSON: All right. How long ago? JUROR ANTHONY: Oh, like a year and a half ago? MS. JOHNSON: Okay. Here? JUROR ANTHONY: Yes. MS. JOHNSON: Were you convicted of anything? 10 JUROR ANTHONY: I had a misdemeanor, yeah. 11 MS. JOHNSON: Misdemeanor. Do you think you were 12 treated fairly? 13 JUROR ANTHONY: Yeah. 14 MS. JOHNSON: Anyone else? All right. Mr. Six, 15 you're a refrigerator repairman? 16 JUROR SIX: Refrigeration. 17 MS. JOHNSON: Refrigeration, is it -- okay. 18 sorry. That's different?

JUROR SIX: It's -- I work on --

MS. JOHNSON: Broader then?

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JUROR SIX: Yeah, industrial.

MS. JOHNSON: Okay. You've obviously a very handy person then?

JUROR SIX: (Indistinguishable.)

MS. JOHNSON: Do you have a specialization?

JUROR SIX: Yeah.

MS. JOHNSON: Do you think you have the same knowledge about, say, residential heating that you have about commercial refrigeration?

JUROR SIX: Yeah, I did that too.

MS. JOHNSON: You've done that too? Okay. You think you have the same knowledge of plumbing as you do about the two things that you've specialized in?

JUROR SIX: Yeah.

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MS. JOHNSON: So despite the fact that those are both very handy things, if there were to be a plumbing expert that came in, would you listen to that plumbing expert or would you -- would you be able to listen to a plumbing expert with an open mind?

JUROR SIX: Yes.

MS. JOHNSON: Okay, because it's not your specialization?

JUROR SIX: Sure.

MS. JOHNSON: Okay. So Ms. Metcalf, similar in my question to you is we've already established you're not an expert -- or a specialization in child sexual abuse. If one of the witnesses is specialized in child sexual abuse, would you be able to listen to that expert or would you say, I'll be thinking, ah, that's not quite how I understand things.

(Videotape, 10-07-14; 10:28:49) JUROR METCALF: I would listen. MS. JOHNSON: You would listen, okay. Ms. Coleman, your questionnaire says you used to work for the county? JUROR COLEMAN: Yes. MS. JOHNSON: In accounting; right? JUROR COLEMAN: Yes. MS. JOHNSON: Did you have anything to do with the courts at all? 10 JUROR COLEMAN: No. 11 MS. JOHNSON: Throughout your career? No? Okay. 12 So there's nothing about that that should influence you 13 sitting here? 14 JUROR COLEMAN: No. 15 MS. JOHNSON: No, all right. Ms. Osborn, your 16 questionnaire indicates there's a misdemeanor conviction? 17 How long ago was that? 18 JUROR OSBORN: I'm not sure. Like a road 19 violation, traffic ticket. 20 MS. JOHNSON: Oh, traffic ticket? 21 JUROR OSBORN: Yes. 22 MS. JOHNSON: Okay. Nothing about that that 23 should affect your ability to sit here? 24 JUROR OSBORN: No. 25

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MS. JOHNSON: Gotcha. I'm just going over my

notes from your questionnaires to see if I have any last questions for you. Oh, Mr. Klassen, you're an engineer. Okay. My understanding of engineers is that it's very precise work; is that correct?

JUROR KLASSEN: Yes.

MS. JOHNSON: All right. And figures have to match up exactly and so your mind must work in a very precise way.

JUROR KLASSEN: Right.

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MS. JOHNSON: Okay. Trial work is a much different type of work for a juror to do. There is no one victim plus one murder weapon equals one conviction; okay? You have to sit and judge the testimony, decide what of it you believe and decide does that meet this idea of beyond a reasonable doubt, and are you going to be able to do that?

JUROR KLASSEN: Yes. (Indistinguishable.)

MS. JOHNSON: You have? Okay. Criminal or
civil?

JUROR KLASSEN: It was a lawsuit.

MS. JOHNSON: Okay, so civil. All right. I am about to sit down, and this is going to be my last opportunity to speak with you all individually. Is there anyone who has anything to add to any of the conversations I've had with your fellow jurors before I sit down? All

right. Thank you so much for your attention.

THE COURT: Okay. Did you say you wanted to take -- okay. We're gonna take a five-minute break.

(Off the record at 11:29:37.)

(Court resumes at 11:38:39.)

THE COURT: Okay, we're back on the record in People versus Rainbolt. Ms. Baker, if you'd like to question the jury, you may at this time.

MS. BAKER: Thank you, your Honor. Good morning.

JURORS: Good morning.

MS. BAKER: All right. I'm going to apologize. Some of you folks, I can't see your faces when I'm over there, so it was a little hard for me to hear sometimes, but I tried. Ms. Booth, are you a women's division member?

JUROR BOOTH: I was years ago. I haven't been for probably four years.

MS. BAKER: Okay, I think I re -- I'm a member and I looked at your name and I went, gosh, I think you know me.

JUROR BOOTH: Oh.

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MS. BAKER: Maybe I remember your name on lists, so we don't meet but once a month in that group and it's been four years since you've been a member, so you and I haven't talked.

THE COURT: Ms. Baker, you're going to have to speak up.

MS. BAKER: I need to talk louder, okay.

THE COURT: Louder. We've got several jurors that can't hear you.

MS. BAKER: Sorry. Talked to Ms. Booth about a group we belo -- we used -- or she used to belong to that I still do belong to, so, okay. Great. All right. Now I have to ask, does anyone have any friends, close friends, family members who are in law enforcement? Okay. I see Ms. Osborn; right?

JUROR OSBORN: Yes.

MS. BAKER: Okay. Who are --

JUROR OSBORN: I have a friend in Ottawa County.

MS. BAKER: Okay.

JUROR OSBORN: (Indistinguishable) Pierson.

MS. BAKER: All right. And are you good friends?

JUROR OSBORN: Yeah.

MS. BAKER: Okay. Do you talk --

JUROR OSBORN: We're acquaintances, if that, so;

yeah.

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MS. BAKER: Do you talk about the cases that she works on?

JUROR OSBORN: No.

MS. BAKER: Do you think that or what is your

(Videotape, 10-07-14; 10:28:49) thought on their ability to testify? JUROR OSBORN: Nothing really. MS. BAKER: Nothing? Okay. Do you think they're any different than any other person? JUROR OSBORN: No. MS. BAKER: Okay. Ms. Metcalf? JUROR METCALF: Yes. I have a brother that's a retired state police that works for the federal government. 10MS. BAKER: Okay. 11 JUROR METCALF: And Tom Kresnik is a family 12 friend. 13 MS. BAKER: Okay. And your husband is the fire 14 marshal; correct? .15 JUROR METCALF: Yes, he is. 16 MS. BAKER: So he kind of does some investigation 17 into the source of fires; correct? 18 JUROR METCALF: Yes. 19

MS. BAKER: Do you think that that relationship or your relationship with Mr. Kresnik or your family members might color your view of the evidence in this case?

JUROR METCALF: No.

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MS. BAKER: You'll be able to set that aside?

JUROR METCALF: (Indistinguishable.)

MS. BAKER: Thank you. Did somebody else raise their hand? Is it Denio?

JUROR DENIO: Denio, yes.

MS. BAKER: Okay.

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JUROR DENIO: My father-in-law and my husband and several of their uncles were ex-police officers in Eggleston Township.

MS. BAKER: In Eggleston Township? Did they have their own police force out there?

JUROR DENIO: Yes, back in the '60s and '70s.

MS. BAKER: Okay. Quite some time ago?

JUROR DENIO: Uh-huh.

MS. BAKER: Now does that history or that relationship make you favor the police more than anyone else?

JUROR DENIO: No.

MS. BAKER: That's not gonna color your ability to listen to this case? All right. Well, thank you for your honesty and candor. Ms. Osborn, you indicated you had some anxiety sitting here about this case; correct?

JUROR OSBORN: Yes.

MS. BAKER: Okay. I'm not gonna sugar-coat it. This is a yucky case. Criminal sexual conduct is not a fun topic to talk about, despite the fact that Law and Order has its own special victim's unit. That doesn't

make it fun to sit in this situation. The question that we need to get down to the nitty gritty on is does your anxiety make it such that you would not be able to -- or you would just go into it and go, I've already made my decision, I don't need to hear anything, I don't see anything, I'm done?

JUROR OSBORN: No. I could listen.

MS. BAKER: Okay. All right.

JUROR OSBORN: Hurtfully.

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MS. BAKER: It would hurt you?

JUROR OSBORN: Tears in my eyes probably, but I could make a decision, I'm sure.

MS. BAKER: Do you think that you could do it impartially?

JUROR OSBORN: Uhm, I could do it straight (indistinguishable.)

MS. BAKER: Okay. Now based on the nature of the charge, is Mr. Rainbolt guilty or not guilty right now?

JUROR OSBORN: I can't say.

MS. BAKER: You can say.

JUROR OSBORN: I probably would say guilty just by hearing that, of what he done, so ...

MS. BAKER: What he's alleged to have done.

JUROR OSBORN: Correct.

MS. BAKER: Okay. So you've al -- you can say at

this point in time you would find him guilty based on the reading of the charge. Does anyone else agree with Ms.
Osborn?

JUROR STURGEON: Looking at that aspect, I have a daughter at that age right now, and what happened to my friend's son, I would need more -- I would have a hard time tryin' to give him a fair trial. I don't want to say that he's a dirty person or anything, but I mean I just -- it's something that I don't -- I don't like.

MS. BAKER: I completely understand. I don't think a single person in this courtroom --

JUROR STURGEON: No, no, I --

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MS. BAKER: -- would disagree with you regarding that. The question is can you sit there as a fair and impartial juror, and if your answer is no, that's an okay answer. There's no wrong answer.

JUROR STURGEON: I don't think I could.

MS. BAKER: Okay. Does anyone else agree with Mr. Sturgeon? Okay. Thank you. I appreciate both of your candor. It's difficult. This is not easy. I understand that. Now Ms. Shanty, you had indicated that you were going to have some concerns as well; correct?

JUROR SHANTY: Right.

MS. BAKER: And do those concerns still continue now that I'm here and Ms. Johnson has sat down?

JUROR SHANTY: Right, yes. I don't think I could set aside what's happened to my friend's daughter.

MS. BAKER: Okay.

JUROR SHANTY: It still kind of haunts me of what happened to her.

MS. BAKER: Okay. And that experience, we all have different life experiences, and they all affect us in different ways, so I appreciate you telling me that. It sounds like that experience with your friend and her daughter would make it impossible for you to set aside or to basically presume he's innocent.

JUROR SHANTY: I think so.

MS. BAKER: Okay, thank you. Thank you for your candor. Does anyone agree with Ms. Shanty? Okay, all right. Ms. Anthony, do you think you would have that problem? No? Ms. Walters?

JUROR WALTERS: (Indistinguishable.)

MS. BAKER: Okay. You don't agree with Ms.

Shanty?

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JUROR WALTERS: I'm sorry, the question?

MS. BAKER: Do you agree with Ms. Shanty?

JUROR WALTERS: The question do I agree?

MS. BAKER: With her conclusions, she wouldn't be able to sit impartially?

JUROR WALTERS: Oh, I would -- I -- no, I think I

could.

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MS. BAKER: Okay. Are you going to have a problem sitting through the trial regarding this allegation of criminal sexual conduct?

JUROR WALTERS: Uhm, I don't believe so.

MS. BAKER: Okay. Because you gotta be prepared for it. There's gonna be talk about sex.

JUROR WALTERS: I mean, yeah, I certainly, you know, wouldn't like to.

MS. BAKER: No, I wouldn't either.

JUROR WALTERS: Jeez.

MS. BAKER: I completely understand, but is your discomfort sitting here talking to me going to get in the way of your listening to the evidence?

JUROR WALTERS: I don't believe so.

MS. BAKER: Okay. Now the Judge did tell you about the reasonable doubt and the burden of proof, and everybody still -- I think some people forgot that Mr. Rainbolt's presumed innocent; correct?

SEVERAL JURORS: Yes.

MS. BAKER: Okay. So at right this moment that presumption exists; okay? We all agree?

SEVERAL JURORS: Yes.

MS. BAKER: Might have forgotten. It's okay.

And that at the end of the trial that presumption still

exists until the prosecutor has met their burden of proof; correct? Now Ms. Johnson asked a bunch of you or asked about being victims of sexual abuse. Ms. Walters, do you have children in your house?

JUROR WALTERS: Yes.

MS. BAKER: Okay. How old are they?

JUROR WALTERS: 13 and I have a 19-year-old in college.

MS. BAKER: Okay. Well, congratulations. That's an accomplishments these days. Now is your 13-year-old a girl or a boy?

JUROR WALTERS: Girl.

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MS. BAKER: And can you tell us about the most difficult situation you've had with her in which you thought she wasn't telling the truth?

JUROR WALTERS: Uhm, honestly, I -- to be truthful, I haven't had -- she's a straight A student, she's -- I haven't had a situation where I haven't thought she was telling the truth, honestly.

MS. BAKER: Thank you. That's awesome. That's awesome.

JUROR WALTERS: She's a good girl.

MS. BAKER: I've got a 3-year-old and a 6-year-old and I can't say that, so ...

I walked into the living room one day and looked

at my glasses that were broken on the chair and I went, who did that? And they both looked at me like what? Who did what? Took five minutes for me to figure out who it was. Has anyone -- well, you've had the smoking pot; right? There's kind of big telltale signs when they're smokin' pot.

MS. JUROR: Uh-huh.

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MS. BAKER: Mr. Sturgeon, have you had problems with your child?

JUROR STURGEON: I'm sure I have. I can't -- any come to mind right off the top of my head. I mean, I'm sure she's lied to me when she shut the video games off at night or 1:00 in the morning.

MS. BAKER: Well, how do you -- has anyone had an incident at -- well, Mr. Six, when you were at work or on this -- oh, I have to tell you, my dad does the same thing or has done the same thing as you but he's on the other side of the state, so no competition there, but when you said refrigeration I'm like, I know exactly what he does. So anyway, have you ever in your work or home life had to deal with someone who was lying?

JUROR SIX: Oh, yeah. I actually have a 14-year-old step-son.

MS. BAKER: Okay.

JUROR SIX: He don't have any brothers or sisters

or anything and he does something and we catch him and he won't admit to it for a couple hours. I'm like you're the only one here. We know we didn't do it.

MS. BAKER: Right.

JUROR SIX: Damaging something in the house or somethin'.

MS. BAKER: Sure.

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JUROR SIX: Eventually he comes out and tells us the truth, but sometimes it takes a bit to get it out of him.

MS. BAKER: Well, what do you look for when you're trying to figure out what the truth is?

JUROR SIX: Just something that don't make sense. I mean, the track's right there, something's damaged, we didn't do it, he did it. There's no one else in the house. The cat didn't do it.

MS. BAKER: Sure, sure. Okay. Now, Ms. Walters, I know you said that your daughter doesn't lie, but do you think that all teenagers don't lie?

JUROR WALTERS: No.

MS. BAKER: Okay. Did your 19-year-old lie?

JUROR WALTERS: Not that I ever really know about yet. I'm sure.

MS. BAKER: All right. Then I'm gonna have to ask this. Did you lie when you were a teenager?

JUROR WALTERS: Yep, I probably did.

MS. BAKER: I'm pretty sure a lot of people would admit that.

JUROR WALTERS: Yeah.

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MS. BAKER: And I can honestly say that I was drinking under age when I was in high school and I lied about it to my parents until I got caught.

JUROR WALTERS: That's right.

MS. BAKER: Anybody else done that or something like that? Okay, see? All right. This is going to be a credibility issue, ladies and gentlemen. It's going to require that you use your reason and common sense to determine who's telling the truth. Does that create any concerns for any of you? No? Ms. Bose, I have to ask that since you might know this young lady's mother, if you find Mr. Rainbolt not guilty, is that going to create an issue for you at work?

JUROR BOSE: I hope not, but I don't (inaudible).

MS. BAKER: Okay. Do you think that that might
affect how you sit here today?

JUROR BOSE: (Inaudible.)

MS. BAKER: Okay, thank you. Most of the testimony that's going to -- or most of the evidence that's coming into this trial is going to be coming from witnesses who sit in this box here today. I'm trying to

speak up; sorry. Does anyone require that I present any testimony or evidence to the trial? Anyone? All right. Good, because the rules are that the prosecutor has the burden of proof; correct? All right.

One of the things that you're going to hear are about the elements of the crime in this case and how each one has to be proven beyond a reasonable doubt. Please remember that that is the prosecutor's burden. You're not going to hear that reasonable or beyond a reasonable doubt is the burden maintained by myself and Mr. Rainbolt.

Would anyone require that Mr. Rainbolt present -- or testify? What if he doesn't testify?

MS. JUROR: That's his right.

MS. BAKER: Pardon me?

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MS. JUROR: That's his right.

MS. BAKER: I beg your pardon?

MS. JUROR: (Inaudible.)

MS. BAKER: You think he would look guilty?

MS. JUROR: (Inaudible.)

MS. BAKER: You agree with that, Ms. Osborn?

JUROR OSBORN: To an extent, you know.

MS. BAKER: Does anyone else agree with that, that he would look guilty if he didn't take the stand? No? Mr. Pugh.

JUROR PUGH: Yes.

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(Videotape, 10-07-14; 10:28:49)

MS. BAKER: What do you think about that?

JUROR PUGH: If he didn't take the stand, that'd give me a reason to (indistinguishable) to think negative on his part.

MS. BAKER: All right. Thank you for sharing that. Well, you are going to be instructed that he has the right not to take the stand. Would you be able to think about that or put that expectation aside or not? not there's -- like I said, there's no wrong answer. I'm not trying to pick on anyone. Well, thank you, folks, I appreciate it. Is there anything that you folks think that I should know or that the Court should know that might interfere with your ability to be a fair and impartial juror here? I don't see any hands up. I'm going to ask this because during the last jury trial I had one of the jurors seated after the first day of trial said I won't have transportation to get back here tomorrow, so I'm done. Anyone have that problem? I'm just throwing it out there. If you do, you need to tell us when you get up here, so please let us know. Okay? All right. Thank you very much for your attention.

THE COURT: Okay. The jury's with the People for cause.

MS. JOHNSON: The People would move for cause on juror number -- in seat number two, Mr. Pugh.

(Videotape, 10-07-14; 10:28:49) THE COURT: Any objection? MS. BAKER: No. THE COURT: All right. Thank you, Mr. Pugh, you may stand down. If you are excused -- do they need to call this evening? THE CLERK: Yes, sir. THE COURT: They do? THE CLERK: They do. THE COURT: Okay. If you are excused, you're 10 excused for the day but you do need to call the jury clerk 11 this evening to see if your services will be needed 12 tomorrow. Thank you. Next juror, please? 13 THE CLERK: Mary Thornton. 14 THE COURT: Ms. Thornton, have you heard all the 15 questions that were asked of the other jurors? 16 JUROR THORNTON: Yes. 17 THE COURT: Based on those questions, is there 18 anyone who's been introduced that you are acquainted with? 19 JUROR THORNTON: No. 20 THE COURT: And based on those questions are you 21 aware of any reason why you could not be a fair and 22 impartial juror? 23 JUROR THORNTON: Yes. 24 THE COURT: You are?

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JUROR THORNTON: Yes.

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THE COURT: Okay. And why would that be?

JUROR THORNTON: I have a close family member who was abused, but I don't want to talk about it because there's another juror here who knows the parties and it was never brought out.

THE COURT: And so is there some reason because of that incident that you couldn't be fair and impartial in this case? This is a totally different case.

JUROR THORNTON: No, but if I was answered -- asked the questions by them, I wouldn't want to answer.

THE COURT: Okay, but can you be fair and impartial?

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JUROR THORNTON: I don't know.

THE COURT: Okay, you're excused. You may stand down, ma'am. You need to call. You'll be needed for a trial tomorrow morning. Next juror, please?

THE CLERK: Shannon McKinnon.

THE COURT: Mr. McKinnon, have you heard all the questions?

JUROR McKINNON: Yes.

THE COURT: Are you acquainted with anyone involved in the case?

JUROR McKINNON: I heard Mark VanHook.

THE COURT: Okay. Is there anything about your acquaintance with that person that would cause you to be

not fair and impartial?

JUROR McKINNON: No.

THE COURT: Do you feel you can be fair and impartial to both sides?

JUROR McKINNON: Yes.

THE COURT: Anything, Ms. Johnson?

MS. JOHNSON: How do you know that witness?

JUROR McKINNON: Family friend. He's known me since, well, since I was a little kid.

MS. JOHNSON: Okay. Are you close with him?

JUROR McKINNON: Not -- somewhat.

MS. JOHNSON: Okay. How often do you see him?

JUROR McKINNON: A few times a year.

MS. JOHNSON: Okay. You said he's a family friend. Are you friends with the rest of his family?

JUROR McKINNON: No. I know them, but ...

MS. JOHNSON: Is he friends with your family

then?

JUROR McKINNON: Yeah.

 $\operatorname{MS.}$  JOHNSON: Who is he closest to in your

family?

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JUROR McKINNON: My grandfather.

MS. JOHNSON: Have you talked to him at all about parties involved in this case or the store involved in this case?

JUROR McKINNON: No.

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MS. JOHNSON: Do you have any personal knowledge of that computer store?

JUROR McKINNON: No.

MS. JOHNSON: He is listed by the defense as a witness, so if you were to find the Defendant guilty and he were to disagree with that, would that cause you a problem the next time you see him?

JUROR McKINNON: Possibly.

MS. JOHNSON: Okay. Do you have -- can you explain that?

JUROR McKINNON: I guess I really don't know how. It'd be awkward.

MS. JOHNSON: Would that be on your mind if you were sitting as a juror?

JUROR McKINNON: Yes.

MS. JOHNSON: Okay. Would that be on your mind as you're deliberating in the back?

JUROR McKINNON: (Inaudible.)

MS. JOHNSON: Okay, thank you.

THE COURT: Any questions, Ms. Baker?

MS. BAKER: Mr. McKinnon, when was the last time you saw Mr. VanHook?

JUROR McKINNON: Beginning of summer.

MS. BAKER: So a few months now? Do you see him

once or twice a year or how often?

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JUROR McKINNON: I think a few times a year.

He's part of my grandpa's company. He was part of it back
in the days. He's really close friends with my grandpa.

MS. BAKER: Okay. So when you see your grandpa, is that when you see Mr. VanHook?

JUROR McKINNON: He'll come into work sometimes and stuff.

MS. BAKER: Do you work with your grandpa?

JUROR McKINNON: Yeah, I work at the family business.

MS. BAKER: The screen printing business?

JUROR McKINNON: It's all kinds of graphic stuff and it's not just screen printing, but, yes.

MS. BAKER: Okay. I was just reading your jury questionnaire. That's all. I think that's what I saw written down. That was my note at least. So when you are seeing him just a couple times a year, you're saying that that relationship would color your ability to sit here and listen to testimony?

JUROR McKINNON: I -- well, I guess I look at him like as a uncle, so he's always just, I don't know, I look him as a leader, I guess.

MS. BAKER: Okay, all right. Thank you. Appreciate it.

THE COURT: Okay. Any challenges for cause, Ms. Baker? MS. BAKER: We would thank and -- or we would challenge for cause Ms. Osborn in seat number six. THE COURT: Position on that, Ms. --MS. JOHNSON: No, your Honor. THE COURT: Pardon? MS. JOHNSON: No, I'm not taking a position. THE COURT: Okay. Ms. Osborn, you're excused for 10 cause. Thank you. 11 THE CLERK: Michelle Johnson. 12 THE COURT: Okay, Ms. Johnson. Are you 13 acquainted with anyone involved in the case? 14 JUROR JOHNSON: No. 15 THE COURT: Did you hear all the questions that 16 were asked of the other folks? 17 JUROR JOHNSON: Yes. 18 THE COURT: Is there any question that was raised 19 that would cause you to not be fair and impartial here? 20 JUROR JOHNSON: No. 21 THE COURT: Okay. You feel you can be fair and 22 impartial to both sides? 23

JUROR JOHNSON: Yes.

THE COURT: Pardon?

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JUROR JOHNSON: Yes. I'm nervous; sorry.

THE COURT: That's okay. I just want to make sure I heard you. You said you could be.

JUROR JOHNSON: Yes.

THE COURT: Okay, thank you, ma'am. Ms. Johnson, anything?

MS. JOHNSON: Thank you, your Honor. Good morning, Ms. Johnson. We're not related.

JUROR JOHNSON: No, we're not.

MS. JOHNSON: Have you or anybody close to you ever been either a victim of a sexual crime or accused of a sexual crime?

JUROR JOHNSON: Uhm, one of my friends, we're not close anymore, but when she was 12 she was sexually assaulted.

MS. JOHNSON: Okay. Did you talk to her about the facts of what had happened?

JUROR JOHNSON: No.

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MS. JOHNSON: Okay. How did you find out about it?

 $\,$  JUROR JOHNSON: Our moms are good friends, so I heard about it from my mom.

MS. JOHNSON: Okay. So you were friends with her back when it had happened?

JUROR JOHNSON: Yeah.

MS. JOHNSON: Okay. And you never talked to her

about it; right?

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JUROR JOHNSON: No, 'cause I was 12 so it's one of those things, I guess, you don't really want to talk about it.

MS. JOHNSON: I can understand that. Do you know anything about whether that person was arrested or went through the court process?

JUROR JOHNSON: Yes.

MS. JOHNSON: Are you aware of anything involved with that?

JUROR JOHNSON: Uhm, I mean I know what happened to him.

MS. JOHNSON: Okay. Do you think she was treated fairly throughout the process?

JUROR JOHNSON: Yes.

MS. JOHNSON: You think the process worked in that case?

JUROR JOHNSON: Uh-huh.

MS. JOHNSON: Okay. Is there anything about that that you would not be able to set aside as you sit here?

JUROR JOHNSON: I mean, it's hard, I mean hearing, you know, just what we know but I'd like to think

that I can be partial?

MS. JOHNSON: Impartial.

JUROR JOHNSON: Impartial, yeah. Not partial.

I'm sorry.

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MS. JOHNSON: Do you know what her relationship was to the person who did that to her?

JUROR JOHNSON: Uhm, they weren't related.

MS. JOHNSON: They were not, okay.

JUROR JOHNSON: No.

MS. JOHNSON: Was it a close friend or more of an acquaintance; do you know?

JUROR JOHNSON: It was in the bathroom in K-Mart.

MS. JOHNSON: So like a stranger?

JUROR JOHNSON: So it was a stranger.

MS. JOHNSON: Oh, okay, okay. So really not similar to the facts or the relationship here at all?

JUROR JOHNSON: (Indistinguishable.)

MS. JOHNSON: Do you think all vict -- would you expect all victims to react the same way your friend did?

JUROR JOHNSON: I don't know.

MS. JOHNSON: Okay. If you see differences between the victim who testifies and your friend, would you assume that the victim's lying?

JUROR JOHNSON: No.

MS. JOHNSON: Now did you hear the conversation about testimonial evidence only, that really all of the evidence is going to come from witnesses?

JUROR JOHNSON: Yes.

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(Videotape, 10-07-14; 10:28:49)

MS. JOHNSON: Is that going to be enough to prove a case to you beyond a reasonable doubt or are you going to say, you know, Christina, no, you need to give me something that I can hold and say this is evidence?

JUROR JOHNSON: I don't know. I mean I -- we, of course, have to because there isn't any, you know, physical evidence but it's hard, you know. How do you take your opinion out of that? So I think, you know -- I think I can. I just don't know, you know. I guess I'd have to think about how exactly to do that, you know, because you're just hearing opinions, you know.

Everyone's saying what they think.

MS. JOHNSON: Are you comfortable deciding if somebody's telling the truth?

JUROR JOHNSON: I never really thought about it until today, so I guess yes. I never had to think about it before, so ...

MS. JOHNSON: Have you ever been lied to?

JUROR JOHNSON: Yes.

MS. JOHNSON: And how did you know you were being lied to?

JUROR JOHNSON: Hmmm. I guess maybe you hear from other people and then you find out from the person that they lied to you (inaudible.)

MS. JOHNSON: You confronted the person who lied

(Videotape, 10-07-14; 10:28:49) to you or you talked to them about it? JUROR JOHNSON: I guess more I would just avoid them, I guess? MS. JOHNSON: Okay. JUROR JOHNSON: His view. I guess -- so I guess maybe then I'm assuming that they lied. You're right. MS. JOHNSON: Okay. So you've never had an instance where you've talked -- caught somebody in a lie or confronted them about a lie? JUROR JOHNSON: I'm sure I have. I just can't think of a time right off the top of my head. MS. JOHNSON: Okay. Have you ever been in a mental hospital or a jail? JUROR JOHNSON: No. MS. JOHNSON: Let me just look real quickly at some notes I have. What's your degree in? JUROR JOHNSON: Health management. MS. JOHNSON: Do you work closely with doctors and nurses? JUROR JOHNSON: I work in a dentist's office. MS. JOHNSON: A dentist's office, okay. Okay.

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That's all the questions I have for you. Thank you.

THE COURT: Ms. Baker?

MS. BAKER: Thank you. Ms. Johnson, did you hear my questions?

JUROR JOHNSON: Yes.

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MS. BAKER: Do you have any answers that we should talk about?

JUROR JOHNSON: No.

MS. BAKER: Any concerns that you have about sitting as a juror here today?

JUROR JOHNSON: I think it will be hard to hear, you know, what people have to say but other than that I can't think of anything.

MS. BAKER: When you say it'll be hard to hear it, do you think that is going to prevent you from listening closely?

JUROR JOHNSON: No. I think it makes you listen more closely because you want to, you know, try to hear from that what's right and what's not.

MS. BAKER: All right. Thank you.

THE COURT: The jury's with the People for cause.

MS. JOHNSON: Your Honor, the People would move to strike Mr. McKinnon in seat number two for cause based on his relationship with a defense witness. He described him as like an uncle, and he (indistinguishable.)

MS. BAKER: I'll leave it to the Court's discretion.

THE COURT: Okay. Mr. McKinnon, thank you, sir. You're excused for cause. You will be called tomorrow for

(Videotape, 10-07-14; 10:28:49) jury service so please call this evening. THE CLERK: Kathy Dawson. THE COURT: Ms. Dawson, are you acquainted with anybody involved in the case? JUROR DAWSON: No. THE COURT: Did you hear all the questions that were asked by the attorneys? JUROR DAWSON: Yes. THE COURT: Is there anything that was brought up 10 in those questions that would cause you to be less than 11 fair and impartial for these sides here? 12 JUROR DAWSON: I don't think so. I think I could 13 be fair and impartial. 14 THE COURT: Okay, thank you, ma'am. That's all 15 we're looking for. Did you have anything, Ms. Johnson? 16 MS. JOHNSON: Yes, your Honor. Ms. Dawson, have 17 you or anybody close to you ever been a victim of or 18 accused of a sexual crime? 19 JUROR DAWSON: I babysat for a little girl who 20 was abused by her adopted father. 21 MS. JOHNSON: Okay. How did you find out about

that?

JUROR DAWSON: They arrested the father at work. MS. JOHNSON: Did you talk with her mother or anybody close to the case about what had happened?

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JUROR DAWSON: Well, we followed the case.

MS. JOHNSON: You did.

JUROR DAWSON: And I no longer baby -- had babysat for her.

MS. JOHNSON: Okay.

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JUROR DAWSON: And this happened when she was more like a teenager.

MS. JOHNSON: Okay. Are you going to be able to set that aside and listen to the testimony and evidence in this case?

JUROR DAWSON: I think so.

MS. JOHNSON: Okay. I know that — the issue that we've talked about with a couple of people about testimonial versus physical evidence, sorry I gotta get behind the microphone, would you be able to judge a case based on testimonial evidence only?

JUROR DAWSON: You know, you see all these shows, I follow Criminal Minds.

MS. JOHNSON: Okay.

JUROR DAWSON: And they always have lots of evidence or they have to prove the evidence or whatever. So never being involved in a court before, that sticks in my head, you know, evidence, physical evidence.

MS. JOHNSON: Would you agree that those TV shows are some based on reality but also some Hollywood magic

stuff?

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JUROR DAWSON: Yes.

MS. JOHNSON: Okay. Do you know how much is real and how much fake?

JUROR DAWSON: No. I also believe in God but I've never seen him either, so ...

MS. JOHNSON: Okay. But my point is you don't know how much of it's real and how much of it's not; right?

JUROR DAWSON: Right.

MS. JOHNSON: So can you agree to leave any assumptions that those shows give you outside of the courtroom?

JUROR DAWSON: Yes.

MS. JOHNSON: Okay, and listen to the testimony and the evidence as it comes in here. And if an expert witness, a doctor, were to say something different than what you've seen on those shows, would that cause you to disbelieve the doctor or would you keep an open mind as to what the doctor was saying or the expert witness?

JUROR DAWSON: Well, I respect the physician because of his knowledge; however, they're not always right either, so ...

MS. JOHNSON: Are you -- would you be skeptical of an expert witness or would you listen to them with an

open mind and decide for yourself if you believe them?

JUROR DAWSON: What determines an expert witness?

MS. JOHNSON: Well, you're gonna hear qualifications and it's up to you to decide whether you think they're an expert.

JUROR DAWSON: Okay. So it's not because of their degree or --

MS. JOHNSON: Uhm, I'm not sure how much I can answer of what you're asking. I'm just -- are you willing to listen with an open mind and decide whether you believe them is what I'm looking for.

JUROR DAWSON: Yes.

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MS. JOHNSON: Okay. You are, okay. Now back to the idea of testimonial evidence. If you believe, and I'm asking you to assume that you believe the witnesses, okay, for this and if what they say proves the elements, will you be able to render a guilty verdict based on testimony alone or will you require me to bring in something you can hold, something you can see?

JUROR DAWSON: No, I don't have to have anything to hold or to see.

MS. JOHNSON: Okay.

JUROR DAWSON: That just seems -- it does seem -- I mean, I don't know if you can answer this for me. It does seem if you're going to accuse somebody of something

that you should have --

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MS. JOHNSON: Okay. So your answer to my question is no, even if you believed them you wouldn't be able to --

JUROR DAWSON: No. Like I said, it's -- it would determine, I guess. You'd have to hear all the facts first before you could make that assumption.

MS. JOHNSON: I'm asking you if you believed them. If you hear everything and if you believe -
JUROR DAWSON: Without any physical evidence?

 ${\tt MS.\ JOHNSON:\ Without\ any\ physical\ evidence.}$ 

JUROR DAWSON: If I believed them?

MS. JOHNSON: Yes.

JUROR DAWSON: Yes.

MS. JOHNSON: Okay. And it's up to you to determine why and how you believe them.

JUROR DAWSON: Beyond a reasonable doubt.

MS. JOHNSON: Beyond a reasonable doubt, but if you believed them, words alone can reach beyond a reasonable doubt for you?

JUROR DAWSON: It'd have to be beyond a reasonable doubt.

MS. JOHNSON: Well, of course, everything for guilty verdict does. Okay. Okay, thank you.

THE COURT: Okay. Ms. Baker, any questions?

(Videotape, 10-07-14; 10:28:49) MS. BAKER: No, I have no questions for this witness -- or excuse me, this juror. THE COURT: Okay. Any challenges for cause by the Defendant? MS. BAKER: We would challenge for cause Mr. Sturgeon, number 13. THE COURT: Okay. Your basis? MS. BAKER: He indicated he would not be able to sit here fairly based on his relationship with a prior 10 victim. 11 THE COURT: Okay. Any comment you want to have, 12 Ms. Johnson? 13 MS. JOHNSON: No, your Honor. 14 THE COURT: Okay, thank you, Mr. Sturgeon. 15 You're excused. 16 THE CLERK: Karen Geller. 17 THE COURT: Okay, Ms. Geller. Have you heard all 18 the questions? 19 JUROR GELLER: Yes, sir. 20 THE COURT: Are you acquainted with anybody 21involved in the case? 22 JUROR GELLER: No. 23 THE COURT: Are you aware of any reason based on 24 these questions why you couldn't be fair and impartial?

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JUROR GELLER: No.

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THE COURT: Okay, thank you. Ms. Johnson, any questions?

MS. JOHNSON: Your last name is Geller, with a G?

JUROR GELLER: Yes. I probably am on there as

Webster. I recently got married.

MS. JOHNSON: Thank you. Have you or anyone close to you ever been a victim or accused of a sexual crime?

JUROR GELLER: No.

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MS. JOHNSON: You've heard me talk with a couple people about the idea of testimonial versus physical evidence. If you believe the testimony, would that be enough for you to return a guilty verdict if it meets the elements beyond a reasonable doubt or would you need --

JUROR GELLER: Yes.

MS. JOHNSON: Yes?

JUROR GELLER: Yes.

MS. JOHNSON: Okay. What's your degree in?

JUROR GELLER: Food science.

MS. JOHNSON: Have you ever been in a jail or a mental institution for any reason?

JUROR GELLER: Just as a visitor.

MS. JOHNSON: To which one?

JUROR GELLER: Ionia.

MS. JOHNSON: To jail or --

JUROR GELLER: Yeah. It was actually part of a class. When I was in college we spent part of the day there.

MS. JOHNSON: Okay.

MS. GELLER: That's it.

MS. JOHNSON: So no professional reason other than a class to be there?

MS. GELLER: No, no.

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MS. JOHNSON: Okay. Thank you.

THE COURT: Ms. Baker, any questions?

MS. BAKER: Yes, thank you. Congratulations on your marriage.

JUROR GELLER: Thank you.

MS. BAKER: Ms. Geller, do you have any strong feelings about the nature of this case?

JUROR GELLER: Uhm, like many other jurors have said, it's upsetting. I do have a 17-year-old daughter.

MS. BAKER: Okay. Is that going to color your view of the testimony here?

JUROR GELLER: I don't think so.

MS. BAKER: All right. Is she like Ms. Walters, whose daughter doesn't lie or is she like somebody else's?

JUROR GELLER: I had to laugh because my daughter is also a straight A student, a good kid, but I am sure she has told some falsehoods that I just haven't caught

her in.

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MS. BAKER: Okay, all right. Have you caught her in some?

JUROR GELLER: No, really I haven't.

MS. BAKER: Oh, okay.

JUROR GELLER: Unless maybe I -- maybe when she was tiny and, you know, little kids. No, I didn't do that but (indistinguishable.)

MS. BAKER: Do you think that a child would -- do you think that a child would not lie about a sexual act?

JUROR GELLER: Would not lie? I -- ooh, that's hard. Uhm, I think they could if there were certain circumstances.

MS. BAKER: Okay. What do you think those circumstances would be?

JUROR GELLER: Well, there was a case, uhm, uhm, in Montague a few years ago where somebody accused another person and I know -- I knew the people a bit, not -- I mean, just kind of as acquaintances and have a sister who works at the school and, you know, you hear the scuttlebutt there, and they felt that the young man was falsely accused.

MS. BAKER: Okay.

JUROR GELLER: But -- so is it possible that someone lies? Sure.

MS. BAKER: Okay. I think I know which case you're talking about. It was quite newsworthy at the time.

JUROR GELLER: Yeah, it was. It was -MS. BAKER: Yes. Especially in Montague, I
think.

JUROR GELLER: Yeah.

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MS. BAKER: Yep. I remember. Thank you. I appreciate your candor here today. Thanks.

THE COURT: Any challenges for cause? Okay, the jury is with the People for --

MS. JOHNSON: Wait, Judge, I do have a challenge for cause. I just wasn't sure which side you were asking.

THE COURT: Okay.

MS. JOHNSON: The juror in seat number 10, Ms. Denio, based on her statement that testimony alone is not enough for a conviction or for proof beyond a reasonable doubt.

THE COURT: If I instruct you, Ms. Denio, that the testimony of one witness alone, if believed, can be enough to establish all of the elements of the offense, will you follow that instruction?

JUROR DENIO: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: Okay. Your motion is denied. Any challenges for cause?

MS. BAKER: Yes. We would challenge Ms. Shanty in number 7.

THE COURT: Okay. And reason?

MS. BAKER: She indicated that her relationship with another victim of a criminal sexual conduct case would color her ability to sit here.

MS. JOHNSON: I heard the same.

THE COURT: Okay. You may stand down. Thank you.

THE CLERK: Joshua Glerum.

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THE COURT: Mr. Glerum, have you heard all the questions?

JUROR GLERUM: Yes, I have.

THE COURT: Is there anybody that you're acquainted with in the case?

JUROR GLERUM: Nope.

THE COURT: Are you aware of any reason why you could not be fair and impartial based on these questions?

JUROR GLERUM: No, sir.

THE COURT: Okay, thank you. Any questions, Ms. Johnson?

MS. JOHNSON: Thank you, your Honor. Sir, have you or anybody close to you been the victim of a sexual crime or accused of a sexual crime?

JUROR GLERUM: No.

MS. JOHNSON: Okay. And the issue of testimonial versus physical evidence, if you know there is nothing for you to hold, no physical evidence for you to see, only testimony, if you believe that testimony, is that enough to prove a case to you beyond a reasonable doubt?

JUROR GLERUM: I believe so.

MS. JOHNSON: Okay. Have you ever been in a jail or a mental hospital for any reason, as a visitor or anything?

JUROR GLERUM: No.

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MS. JOHNSON: Thank you.

THE COURT: Okay. Any questions, Ms. Baker?

MS. BAKER: Just, Mr. Glerum, did you hear my questions?

JUROR GLERUM: I did.

MS. BAKER: I saw you -- you were sitting in the front row so you were pretty close.

JUROR GLERUM: Front and center.

MS. BAKER: Lucky. You were one of the last to come in.

JUROR GLERUM: It's awesome.

MS. BAKER: You're a teacher; correct?

JUROR GLERUM: I am.

MS. BAKER: All right. Did any of my questions prompt any thoughts in your mind that you felt you should

bring them up here?

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JUROR GLERUM: No. I think like everybody else.

I -- you hear some of the charges and you -- and
accusations and you cringe a little bit, but other than
that, no.

MS. BAKER: Okay. Is your employment going to be okay with you being on jury duty?

JUROR GLERUM: Uhm, I'm also the athletic director, so I realize it's my civic responsibility to serve and that's something that I take really seriously, uhm, but at the same time would -- would we have to do some shuffling around? Yes.

MS. BAKER: Okay. Do you have some activities that are scheduled in the afternoons this week?

JUROR GLERUM: Yeah, every day.

MS. BAKER: Every day, okay. And what time are those scheduled for?

JUROR GLERUM: Today we've got two volleyball games, we've got a home cross country meet and two soccer games.

MS. BAKER: A busy day, huh? You're the director of the entire athletic department at this school?

JUROR GLERUM: Western Michigan Christian.

MS. BAKER: So would that create a burden on your employer?

JUROR GLERUM: They get subs every day. Uhm, would it be challenging for them? Yeah, probably. Is it too much to ask from them? No, probably not. We could work it out.

MS. BAKER: Okay. Thank you for your candor.

THE COURT: Okay. Any challenges for cause, Ms.

Baker?

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MS. BAKER: Mine was the last challenge for cause, but if you --

THE COURT: Okay. Ms. Johnson, any challenges for cause?

MS. JOHNSON: No, your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. Ms. Baker, any cause challenges?

MS. BAKER: No, not for cause.

THE COURT: The jury's with the People peremptorily.

MS. JOHNSON: The People would thank and excuse the juror in seat number 2, Ms. Dawson.

THE COURT: Okay. Ms. Dawson, you may stand down. Thank you.

THE CLERK: Michael Haver.

THE COURT: Okay, Mr. Haver. Have you heard all the questions that were asked?

JUROR HAVER: Yep, yes.

THE COURT: Okay. Are you acquainted with anybody involved in the case?

JUROR HAVER: No.

THE COURT: Are you aware of based on these questions of any reason why you could not be fair and impartial?

JUROR HAVER: No.

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THE COURT: Okay. Any questions, Ms. Johnson?

MS. JOHNSON: Thank you, your Honor. Mr. Haver,
have you or anybody close to you ever been a victim or
accused of a sexual crime?

JUROR HAVER: (Inaudible.)

MS. JOHNSON: You've heard us talk about the testimonial versus physical evidence now a number of times, but it's one I feel I need to ask again. If you believed the testimony that comes from the witness stand and it proves each of the elements beyond a reasonable doubt to you, are you comfortable returning a guilty verdict without physical evidence?

JUROR HAVER: Yeah.

MS. JOHNSON: All right. If an expert says something that's contrary to something you believe, do you have an open mind to hear something like that? Can you answer out loud?

JUROR HAVER: Yes.

MS. JOHNSON: Okay, thank you.

THE COURT: Ms. Baker?

MS. BAKER: Mr. Haver, did you hear all of my questions?

JUROR HAVER: Yes.

MS. BAKER: Did you -- did any of my questions prompt any thoughts to discuss that with me now?

JUROR HAVER: No.

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MS. BAKER: Okay, thank you.

THE COURT: Okay. If there's no challenge for cause, the jury is with the Defendant.

MS. BAKER: We would thank and excuse Ms. Walters in seat 11.

THE COURT: Ms. Walters, thank you. You may stand down.

THE CLERK: Karen Selby.

THE COURT: Okay. Ms. Selby, are you acquainted with anyone involved in the case?

JUROR SELBY: No, I'm not.

THE COURT: Based on the questions that were asked, are you aware of any reason why you could not be fair and impartial?

JUROR SELBY: Uhm, the fact that I've worked in the police department and register sex offenders every day might make it a little bit hard for me to be impartial.

THE COURT: Okay. Well, it may be hard for everybody, but can you be fair and impartial? That's the question.

JUROR SELBY: I would do my best, yes.

THE COURT: Okay. Any questions, Ms. Johnson?

MS. JOHNSON: Good morn -- or good afternoon I guess now. What do you do at Norton Shores Police?

MS. SELBY: I'm a clerk. I make up court files, register sex offenders, take phone calls, take some (indistinguishable.)

MS. JOHNSON: Do you interact with the police officers?

JUROR SELBY: Yes.

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MS. JOHNSON: Okay. Do you think you would be able to judge an officer who was testifying the same as you would any other witness and decide for yourself whether they were believable or do you think because they're a police officer you would automatically believe them just a little more?

JUROR SELBY: I would be impartial.

MS. JOHNSON: Okay. Uhm, I just want a yes or a no to this one. Do you know the penalty for this crime? Yes or no only.

JUROR SELBY: No.

MS. JOHNSON: Okay. Have you or anybody close to

you ever been a victim or accused of a sexual crime?

JUROR SELBY: I have a niece that was a victim and I have a girlfriend who's daughter was a victim.

MS. JOHNSON: Okay. How much do you know about each of those cases or incidents?

JUROR SELBY: It's been a while for both of them, so, uhm, I knew at the time pretty much, but I don't remember all of it.

MS. JOHNSON: Okay. Would you be able to set that aside and listen to the testimony and decide if you believe what's being said today or this week?

JUROR SELBY: Yes.

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MS. JOHNSON: Okay. If a victim were to act -- do you have an idea of how every victim should act in a sex case?

JUROR SELBY: No.

MS. JOHNSON: Do you think they all act the same?

JUROR SELBY: No. (Indistinguishable.)

MS. JOHNSON: Okay. And if you only hear testimony and there's no physical evidence, if you believe that, is that enough for you to return a guilty verdict if it's proven beyond a reasonable doubt all of the elements?

JUROR SELBY: (Inaudible.)

MS. JOHNSON: Thank you.

THE COURT: Okay, Ms. Baker, any questions?

MS. BAKER: Thank you. Hi. How are you?

JUROR SELBY: I'm good.

MS. BAKER: Good. I don't think that we've formally met, but I recall reading your name in multiple police reports coming out of Norton Shores Police Department.

JUROR SELBY: I've been there a long time.

MS. BAKER: So you have as part of your job duties, one of the things that you do is enter things into a police report; correct?

JUROR SELBY: Yes.

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MS. BAKER: And the things that you enter into the police report are either things that are reported to you by civilians or the police officers; correct?

JUROR SELBY: Generally civilians.

MS. BAKER: Okay. So you are part of that investigative process for the police department; correct?

JUROR SELBY: I wouldn't say the investigative process. I would never do, like, follow-ups on any reports. I would take the information, statement from the person and write it up, but if it needed follow-up, it would go to an officer to follow up.

MS. BAKER: Do you think that that part of your employment or your work through the police department might interfere with your ability to listen fairly to the

evidence?

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JUROR SELBY: I don't think so. I'm non-judgmental.

MS. BAKER: Okay, thank you.

THE COURT: There's no challenge for cause -- well, is there any challenge for cause at this time?

MS. JOHNSON: No, your Honor.

MS. BAKER: No, your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. There being none, the

Defendant -- or pardon me -- the jury is with the People.

MS. JOHNSON: The People would thank and excuse the juror in seat number 10, Ms. Denio.

THE COURT: Ms. Denio, you may stand down. Thank you.

THE CLERK: Christina Coldise Clark.

THE COURT: Ms. Clark, have you heard all the questions that were asked?

JUROR CLARK: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: Are you acquainted with anyone involved in the case?

JUROR CLARK: No, I'm not.

THE COURT: Are you aware of any reason why you could not be fair and impartial?

JUROR CLARK: I don't think so.

THE COURT: Okay. Ms. Johnson, anything?

MS. JOHNSON: Thank you. It says you used to be professor?

JUROR CLARK: Yes.

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MS. JOHNSON: What did you teach?

JUROR CLARK: Food science.

MS. JOHNSON: Okay. Have you or anyone close to you ever been the victim or accused of a sexual crime?

JUROR CLARK: No.

MS. JOHNSON: And if an expert were to come in and say something different than something you kind of have always thought, would you be open to hearing differently from an expert if it's a field you're not an expert in?

JUROR CLARK: I believe so.

MS. JOHNSON: Okay. And now we've talked about this testimonial thing with everyone. Do you think you can jud -- if you believe it, can return a guilty verdict based on testimony only?

JUROR CLARK: I believe so.

MS. JOHNSON: Okay, thank you.

THE COURT: Questions, Ms. Baker?

MS. BAKER: Did you hear all of my questions?

JUROR CLARK: I believe so.

MS. BAKER: And did any of them prompt any thoughts that we should discuss your answers?

JUROR CLARK: No.

MS. BAKER: Okay. Were they similar to the other people who are seated up --

JUROR CLARK: Sure, sure. The nature of the case is disturbing, but I would like to think I'm impartial, so ...

MS. BAKER: Okay, thank you.

THE COURT: Okay. If there's no cause challenges, the jury is with the Defendant.

MS. BAKER: We would thank and excuse Ms.

Anthony, the 9 --

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THE COURT: Ms. Anthony, thank you. You may stand down.

THE CLERK: Jill Ann Keevy.

THE COURT: Is it Keevy; is that correct?

JUROR KEVY: Kevy.

THE COURT: Kevy? Ms. Kevy, have you heard all the questions?

JUROR KEVY: Yes.

THE COURT: Are you acquainted with anyone

involved in the case?

JUROR KEVY: No.

THE COURT: Are you aware of any reason why you could not be fair and impartial?

JUROR KEVY: I had a cousin that was charged with

a mol -- somewhat similar crime, exposure, and he owned a small store with a clerk that worked for him.

THE COURT: Okay. Well, that's a totally different set of facts and circumstances. Could you be fair and impartial in this case?

JUROR KEVY: I'd try to.

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ago.

THE COURT: Okay. Ms. Johnson, any questions?

MS. JOHNSON: Thank you. How long ago was that?

JUROR KEVY: Probably about 15, maybe 18 years

MS. JOHNSON: Okay. And did you talk to your cousin during the pendency of that case?

JUROR KEVY: No, he lived in a different city.

MS. JOHNSON: Okay, all right. You've heard my questions about testimonial versus physical evidence to the other jurors. What would your answer be on that?

JUROR KEVY: That I would -- I'm a scientist by nature. I evaluate a lot of information like that. I used to work for the state as an investigator so, I mean, I understand the difference between testimony and physical evidence, so that should be (inaudible.)

MS. JOHNSON: Okay. If there's no physical evidence, could you just make a decision based on testimonial evidence alone if you believed it?

JUROR KEVY: Yes.

MS. JOHNSON: And then the similar question I asked to the engineer then. There is no formula for this. There is no exact science. It's a do you believe it, do you believe it beyond a reasonable doubt.

JUROR KEVY: Uh-huh.

MS. JOHNSON: Is that something you'd be comfortable doing?

JUROR KEVY: I -- I think I could.

MS. JOHNSON: Okay. Do you understand it's not a beyond any doubt standard?

JUROR KEVY: Yeah.

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MS. JOHNSON: Okay, thank you.

THE COURT: Any questions, Ms. Baker?

MS. BAKER: No questions. Thank you.

THE COURT: Okay. If there's no challenges for cause, the jury is back with the Defendant.

MS. BAKER: Nope, the People, I think.

THE COURT: I'm sorry, you're right, with the People. Thank you.

MS. JOHNSON: The People would thank and excuse the juror in seat number 6, Ms. Johnson.

THE COURT: Ms. Johnson, thank you. You may stand down.

THE CLERK: Joseph Kammaraad.

THE COURT: Mr. Kammaraad, have you heard all the

questions?

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JUROR KAMMARAAD: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: Are you acquainted with anybody

involved in the case?

JUROR KAMMARAAD: Not that I'm aware of.

THE COURT: Are you aware of any reason why you could not be fair and impartial?

JUROR KAMMARAAD: Not at all.

THE COURT: Okay. Ms. Johnson, anything?

MS. JOHNSON: Thank you, your Honor. Sir, I see from your questionnaire that you do have a misdemeanor conviction.

JUROR KAMMARAAD: Yes.

MS. JOHNSON: How long ago was that?

JUROR KAMMARAAD: Back in early '90s, late '80s.

MS. JOHNSON: Quite a while then.

JUROR KAMMARAAD: Yeah.

MS. JOHNSON: Was that here in Muskegon?

JUROR KAMMARAAD: Yes.

MS. JOHNSON: Is there anything about that case that you are still holding onto that we should know about?

JUROR KAMMARAAD: Oh, no, not at all.

MS. JOHNSON: Okay. Did you think you were treated fairly?

JUROR KAMMARAAD: Oh, yeah.

MS. JOHNSON: Anyone close to you or yourself ever been the victim or accused of a sexual crime?

JUROR KAMMARAAD: Nobody at all that I know.

MS. JOHNSON: Okay. And what would your answer

be regarding my question about testimonial versus physical

evidence?

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JUROR KAMMARAAD: I could base my decision on either.

MS. JOHNSON: Okay. So testimony alone you can base your decision on?

JUROR KAMMARAAD: Yes.

MS. JOHNSON: Okay. And are you open-minded to listening to an expert testify?

JUROR KAMMARAAD: Sure

MS. JOHNSON: Okay, thank you.

THE COURT: Ms. Baker, anything?

MS. BAKER: Thank you. Mr. Kammaraad, did you hear my questions?

JUROR KAMMARAAD: I did.

MS. BAKER: And did any of them prompt any thoughts that we need to discuss then?

JUROR KAMMARAAD: No, not at all.

MS. BAKER: And if I asked you right now whether or what -- whether Mr. Rainbolt is guilty, what is your answer?

JUROR KAMMARAAD: I would say no, not that I -- I would need to hear information, you know, before I can make that judgment.

MS. BAKER: It would have to be proven beyond a reasonable doubt, according to the instructions from the Judge; correct?

JUROR KAMMARAAD: Yes, yes.

MS. BAKER: Okay. Are you able to continue his presumption of innocence throughout this case?

JUROR KAMMARAAD: I am.

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MS. BAKER: Thank you. I appreciate that.

THE COURT: Okay. If there's no cause challenges, the jury is with the Defendant.

MS. BAKER: We would thank and excuse Ms. Selby.

THE COURT: Ms. Selby, thank you. You may stand down.

THE CLERK: Belinda Johnson.

THE COURT: Okay, Ms. Johnson, have you heard all the questions that were asked?

JUROR JOHNSON: Yes.

THE COURT: Are you acquainted with anyone involved in the case?

JUROR JOHNSON: No.

THE COURT: Are you aware of any reason why you could not be fair and impartial?

JUROR JOHNSON: Past experience.

THE COURT: Is there something in your past that would cause you to not be fair and impartial?

JUROR JOHNSON: Yes, it would be.

THE COURT: All right. You're excused for cause.

Thank you. You may stand down. Next witness -- or next
juror, please?

THE CLERK: Todd Goma.

THE COURT: Mr. Goma, have you heard all the questions?

JUROR GOMA: Yes, I have.

THE COURT: Are you acquainted with anyone?

JUROR GOMA: No.

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THE COURT: All right. Is there any reason why you can't be fair and impartial?

JUROR GOMA: No reason at all.

THE COURT: All right. Ms. Johnson, anything?

MS. JOHNSON: Thank you, your Honor. Sir, I see

you are a military police officer for the Marines?

JUROR GOMA: Yes.

MS. JOHNSON: Thank you for your service.

JUROR GOMA: Thanks.

MS. JOHNSON: Is there anything about that job that you think either side would want to know about as far as a bias that may have created for sitting in a criminal

jury trial?

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JUROR GOMA: None whatsoever.

MS. JOHNSON: Okay. Have you or anyone close to you ever been accused of or a victim of a sexual crime?

JUROR GOMA: I have a half brother that was, uhm

-- he was convicted -- well, he was not convicted, but he was accused and was -- went through the court process and found not guilty.

MS. JOHNSON: Okay.

JUROR GOMA: In the state of Texas.

MS. JOHNSON: In the state of Texas, so it was not here.

JUROR GOMA: Right.

MS. JOHNSON: Were you familiar with what was going on at the time? Did you talk to him about it?

JUROR GOMA: Just hearsay from my mother. That's it.

MS. JOHNSON: Okay. So is there anything about that that you would be bringing to this case?

JUROR GOMA: No.

MS. JOHNSON: No? Uhm, how old was the alleged victim in that case?

JUROR GOMA: I believe that she was 11.

MS. JOHNSON: And you've heard my question about testimonial versus physical evidence I think about 45

times now, I'm sure.

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JUROR GOMA: Yes.

MS. JOHNSON: What's your answer to that?

JUROR GOMA: I can based on testimony.

MS. JOHNSON: Okay. And are you open-minded to hearing an expert if it's maybe something you weren't aware of or you thought differently about?

JUROR GOMA: Yes.

MS. JOHNSON: Okay, thank you.

THE COURT: Okay. Ms. Baker, any questions?

MS. BAKER: Did you hear my questions?

JUROR GOMA: Yes, I did.

MS. BAKER: Did any of them prompt any thoughts that we should discuss your answers?

JUROR GOMA: No.

MS. BAKER: Okay, thank you.

THE COURT: Okay. If there's no challenge for cause, the jury is with the People.

MS. JOHNSON: I'm sorry, your Honor? With me for the peremp?

THE COURT: Yes, uh-huh.

MS. JOHNSON: The People would thank and excuse the juror in seat number 8, Mr. Klassen.

THE COURT: Okay. Mr. Klassen, you may stand down. Thank you, sir.

THE CLERK: Matthew Shultz.

THE COURT: Mr. Shultz, have you heard all of the questions that were asked?

JUROR SHULTZ: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: Are you acquainted with anyone involved in the case?

JUROR SHULTZ: No.

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THE COURT: Are you aware of any reason why you could not be fair and impartial?

JUROR SHULTZ: I can be impartial.

THE COURT: Ms. Johnson, here we go.

MS. JOHNSON: I know, I talk too much. The Judge is annoyed with me. You've all heard the same questions over and over again, but this is important; okay? Anyone close to you ever been the victim or accused of a sexual crime?

JUROR SHULTZ: No.

MS. JOHNSON: Okay. My question about testimonial and physical evidence, where do you fall on that?

JUROR SHULTZ: I think I can give a verdict.

MS. JOHNSON: You think or you know you can if you believe it?

JUROR SHULTZ: I know I can.

MS. JOHNSON: Okay. Are you open to listening to

an expert?

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JUROR SHULTZ: Yes.

MS. JOHNSON: Okay. Do you have any familiarity with this computer store on Airline Road or anybody involved in the case?

JUROR SHULTZ: No.

MS. JOHNSON: Okay. Have you ever been in jail for any reason or a mental hospital?

JUROR SHULTZ: Nope.

MS. JOHNSON: Okay, thank you.

THE COURT: Okay, thank you. Ms. Baker, any questions?

MS. BAKER: No questions.

THE COURT: Okay. The jury is -- if there's no cause, the jury's with the Defendant.

 $\mbox{MS. BAKER: We would thank and excuse Mrs.}$  Metcalf, excuse me.

THE COURT: Okay, Ms. Metcalf, thank you. You may stand down. Next juror, please.

THE CLERK: Mark Hudd.

THE COURT: Okay. Mr. Hudd, are you acquainted with anyone involved in the case?

JUROR HUDD: No.

THE COURT: Did you hear all the questions?

JUROR HUDD: Yes.

THE COURT: Are you aware of any reason why you could not be fair and impartial?

JUROR HUDD: No.

THE COURT: Okay. Ms. Johnson?

MS. JOHNSON: Sir, I see you're wearing a GE shirt. Do you work there?

JUROR HUDD: Uh-huh.

MS. JOHNSON: Do you know Ms. Bose?

JUROR HUDD: No.

MS. JOHNSON: Okay. Do you know Jennifer

Houston?

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JUROR HUDD: No.

MS. JOHNSON: You put on your questionnaire your profession was SS? What's that?

JUROR HUDD: SS? Oh, a specialist.

MS. JOHNSON: A specialist?

JUROR HUDD: Uh-huh.

MS. JOHNSON: What do you do?

JUROR HUDD: Run the CNC and wire machines.

MS. JOHNSON: The same three questions I've asked everybody else to try to go through it quickly. Anybody you know have anything to do with a sexual crime?

JUROR HUDD: No.

MS. JOHNSON: Testimonial versus physical evidence, what's your answer on that?

JUROR HUDD: It's gonna be tough.

MS. JOHNSON: It's gonna be tough, okay.

Elaborate on that.

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JUROR HUDD: I also own an underground sprinkling business and, as you know, it's a busy time and I work.

MS. JOHNSON: Okay.

JUROR HUDD: So ...

MS. JOHNSON: So actually sitting here and being a juror is gonna be tough for you.

JUROR HUDD: It has been already.

MS. JOHNSON: Okay. Are you losing business by being here?

JUROR HUDD: Yeah, and potentially three sprinkling systems.

MS. JOHNSON: Okay. Has that been on your mind as you've been sitting here waiting?

JUROR HUDD: Yeah.

MS. JOHNSON: Are you going to be able to put that out of your mind while you sit and listen to testimony and evidence? There is no right answer.

JUROR HUDD: No.

MS. JOHNSON: You're not going to be able to?
Okay. Thank you for being honest.

THE COURT: Any questions, Ms. Baker?

MS. BAKER: No.

THE COURT: Any challenges for cause?

MS. JOHNSON: Yes, your Honor. The People would challenge Mr. Hode, Hood for cause.

THE COURT: Who? Who's that?

MS. JOHNSON: I'm not pronouncing it right. The juror we just spoke with.

THE COURT: Which juror? Oh, okay, okay. Well, sir, you know, I have a lot of things on my mind too, and I'm sure you do and I certainly understand that, but are you going to be able to pay attention?

JUROR HUDD: Probably.

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THE COURT: Okay. No cause here. The jury is with the People peremptorily.

MS. JOHNSON: The People thank and excuse the juror in seat number 9, Ms. Kevy.

THE COURT: Okay. Ms. Kevy, thank you, you may stand down.

THE CLERK: Suzanne Peters.

THE COURT: Ms. Peters, have you heard all the questions?

JUROR PETERS: Yes, I have.

THE COURT: Are you acquainted with anybody in the case?

JUROR PETERS: No.

THE COURT: Are you aware of any reason why you

can't be fair and impartial?

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JUROR PETERS: No.

THE COURT: Okay. Ms. Johnson?

MS. JOHNSON: Do you know anyone who's been a victim or accused of a sexual crime?

JUROR PETERS: No.

MS. JOHNSON: The question about testimonial versus physical evidence, what's your answer there?

JUROR PETERS: I understand the difference and I could make a decision based on testimony.

MS. JOHNSON: And are you open to hearing from an expert, even if it's something that you may have believed to be different?

JUROR PETERS: Yes.

MS. JOHNSON: Okay, thank you.

THE COURT: Ms. Baker?

MS. BAKER: Did you hear my questions, ma'am?

JUROR PETERS: Yes.

MS. BAKER: Did any of them prompt anything that you thought we should discuss?

JUROR PETERS: No.

MS. BAKER: Okay, thank you.

THE COURT: If there's no cause, the jury's with the Defendant.

MS. BAKER: We'd thank and excuse Mr. Glerum.

THE COURT: Okay. Mr. Glerum, thank you, sir.

You may stand down.

THE CLERK: Nancy Evans.

THE COURT: Okay, Ms. Evans, have you heard all

the questions?

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JUROR EVANS: Yes.

THE COURT: Are you acquainted with anyone

involved in the case?

JUROR EVANS: No.

THE COURT: Are you aware of any reason why you

cannot be fair and impartial?

JUROR EVANS: No.

THE COURT: Ms. Johnson, anything?

MS. JOHNSON: Thank you. Ms. Evans, I see you

have a misdemeanor.

JUROR EVANS: Yes.

MS. JOHNSON: How long ago was that?

JUROR EVANS: 11 years.

MS. JOHNSON: All right. Was that here locally?

JUROR EVANS: Yeah.

MS. JOHNSON: Is there anything about that that

you're still holding onto that I need to know about?

JUROR EVANS: No.

MS. JOHNSON: Would you hold it -- were you

treated fairly?

(Videotape, 10-07-14; 10:28:49) JUROR EVANS: (Inaudible.) MS. JOHNSON: Okay. So there's nothing you'd be holding against the police or the prosecution? JUROR EVANS: (Inaudible.) MS. JOHNSON: Okay. Do you know anyone who's been accused of or a victim of a sexual crime? JUROR EVANS: No. MS. JOHNSON: And with testimonial versus physical evidence, what's your answer in that 10 conversation? 11 JUROR EVANS: I would have no problem, you know, 12 deciding. MS. JOHNSON: Okay, thank you. 13 14 THE COURT: Okay. Ms. Baker, anything? 15 MS. BAKER: No, your Honor. 16 THE COURT: Okay. If there's no cause, back with 17 the People. MS. JOHNSON: The People would thank and excuse 18 19 the juror in seat number 8, Mr. Shultz. 20 THE COURT: Mr. Shultz, thank you, you may stand 21 now. Next juror, please. 22 THE CLERK: Eric Wurnstrom. 23 THE COURT: Mr. Wurnstrom, have you heard all the 24 questions? 25 JUROR WURNSTROM: Yeah.

THE COURT: Are you acquainted with anyone in the case?

JUROR WURNSTROM: No.

THE COURT: Are you aware of any reason why you can't be fair and impartial?

JUROR WURNSTROM: No.

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THE COURT: Ms. Johnson?

MS. JOHNSON: Thank you. Sir, I see you had answered yes for a misdemeanor and left the felony question blank.

JUROR WURNSTROM: I got two misdemeanors.

MS. JOHNSON: How long ago?

JUROR WURNSTROM: I got one like seven months ago.

MS. JOHNSON: Okay, so fairly recent. Was that here in Muskegon?

JUROR WURNSTROM: No, Ottawa.

MS. JOHNSON: What's that?

JUROR WURNSTROM: Ottawa County.

MS. JOHNSON: Ottawa?

JUROR WURNSTROM: Like I'm still on probation for it and stuff.

MS. JOHNSON: You are on probation currently? Would that affect your ability to listen to testimony of police officers?

(Videotape, 10-07-14; 10:28:49) JUROR WURNSTROM: Maybe a little bit, yeah. MS. JOHNSON: Would you keep an open mind -- I mean, the police officers involved in this case are not the same police officers. Would you keep an open mind to their testimony? JUROR WURNSTROM: Yeah. MS. JOHNSON: Okay, thank you. THE COURT: Ms. Baker, any questions? MS. BAKER: No questions. 10 THE COURT: Okay. If there's no challenges for 11 cause, we'll go with the Defendant peremptorily. 12 MS. BAKER: We would thank and excuse Ms. Booth 13 in number 12. 14 THE COURT: Okay. Ms. Booth, you may be excused. 15 THE CLERK: Josephine Terrell. 16 THE COURT: Ms. Terrell, have you heard all the 17 questions? 18 JUROR TERRELL: Yes. 19 THE COURT: Are you acquainted with anyone in the 20 case? 21 JUROR TERRELL: No. 22 THE COURT: Are you aware of any reason why you 23 can't be fair and impartial? 24 JUROR TERRELL: Yes.

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THE COURT: And what's the problem?

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JUROR TERRELL: I have two nieces -- two nieces that were molested by their stepdad and they really had a hard time. Watchin' them go through so much is --

THE COURT: Okay. Well, that was a totally different situation than what we have here.

JUROR TERRELL: Yeah.

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THE COURT: Can you be fair and impartial in deciding the facts in this case? They have nothing to do with that.

JUROR TERRELL: I can't say that I could.

THE COURT: Okay, you're excused. Thank you.

Please make sure -- I'll remind everybody you need to call
this evening because you're gonna be needed for -- you're
gonna start another tomorrow, so okay?

JUROR TERRELL: Uh-huh.

THE CLERK: Jennifer Swinehart.

THE COURT: Ms. Swinehart, have you heard all the questions?

JUROR SWINEHART: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: Are you acquainted with anybody?

JUROR SWINEHART: No, sir.

THE COURT: Are you aware of any reason why you can't be fair and impartial?

JUROR SWINEHART: No, sir.

THE COURT: Okay. Ms. Johnson?

MS. JOHNSON: Good afternoon, ma'am. Do you know anyone who has been a victim or accused of a sexual crime or have you yourself been a --

JUROR SWINEHART: No, ma'am.

MS. JOHNSON: And the question I've asked about testimonial versus physical evidence. What's you --

JUROR SWINEHART: Not an issue.

MS. JOHNSON: Not an issue? Okay, thank you.

JUROR SWINEHART: Uh-huh.

THE COURT: Ms. Baker?

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MS. BAKER: Did you hear my questions, ma'am?

JUROR SWINEHART: Yes, I did.

MS. BAKER: Thank you.

THE COURT: Okay. If there's no challenge for cause, we are back with the People.

MS. JOHNSON: The People would thank and excuse the juror in seat number 8, Mr. Wurnstrom.

THE COURT: Okay, Mr. Wurstrom, you may stand down.

THE CLERK: Eugene Simmons.

THE COURT: Mr. Simmons, have you heard all the questions?

JUROR SIMMONS: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: Anything -- anybody that you're acquainted with here?

JUROR SIMMONS: No, sir.

THE COURT: Any reason why you can't be fair and impartial?

JUROR SIMMONS: No, sir.

THE COURT: Okay. Ms. Johnson?

MS. JOHNSON: Your Honor -- or I'm sorry. Sir, I see you've been at some point in a mental hospital or a correctional institute?

JUROR SIMMONS: In a correctional.

MS. JOHNSON: As a visitor or an inmate?

JUROR SIMMONS: For about three months, yeah.

MS. JOHNSON: How long ago was that?

JUROR SIMMONS: That was in the '90s.

MS. JOHNSON: Were you convicted of anything?

JUROR SIMMONS: Yes.

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MS. JOHNSON: Misdemeanor or felony.

JUROR SIMMONS: Misdemeanor.

MS. JOHNSON: Was that here in Muskegon?

JUROR SIMMONS: Uh, yes.

MS. JOHNSON: Okay. Do you think you were treated fairly?

JUROR SIMMONS: Oh, yeah. It was my fault.

MS. JOHNSON: Okay. Is there anything about that experience that you're holding bad feelings towards the police or the prosecutor's office or anything like that?

JUROR SIMMONS: No.

MS. JOHNSON: Okay. The question about testimonial versus physical evidence. Where do you land in that conversation?

JUROR SIMMONS: I guess cases have been solved without physical evidence before, you know.

MS. JOHNSON: I mean this is not a case of a whodunit like we see on a lot of TV shows. This is a do you believe the witnesses case.

JUROR SIMMONS: Exactly.

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MS. JOHNSON: So without anything physical that you can hold in your hand that supports the witness, do you think if you believe them that that's enough?

JUROR SIMMONS: Oh, yes.

MS. JOHNSON: Okay, thank you.

THE COURT: Ms. Baker, any questions?

MS. BAKER: Mr. -- or sir, did you hear my questions?

JUROR SIMMONS: Yes, ma'am.

MS. BAKER: All right. Sometimes I get accused of talking too softly. Did any of my questions prompt any thoughts that we should talk about your responses?

JUROR SIMMONS: No.

MS. BAKER: Okay.

JUROR SIMMONS: (Inaudible.)

(Videotape, 10-07-14; 10:28:49) MS. BAKER: All right. Is Mr. Rainbolt guilty or not guilty? JUROR SIMMONS: I don't know. I aint' heard the case yet. MS. BAKER: Thank you. THE COURT: Okay. If there's no challenges for cause, we're with the Defendant. MS. BAKER: Just a moment. We would thank and excuse juror number 9, Ms. Peters. 10 THE COURT: Ms. Peters, thank you. You may stand 11 down. Next juror, please? 12 THE CLERK: Laura Lucht, Lucht. 13 THE COURT: Okay, is it Lucht or Lucht or --14 JUROR LUCHT: Lucht. 15 THE COURT: Okay. Ms. Lucht, have you heard all 16 the statements that were made here? 17 JUROR LUCHT: Yes. 18 THE COURT: You acquainted with anybody? 19 JUROR LUCHT: No. 20 THE COURT: You aware of any reason why you can't 21 be fair and impartial? 22 JUROR LUCHT: No. 23 THE COURT: All right. Ms. Johnson? 24 MS. JOHNSON: Good morning -- or good afternoon. 25 All right. You're a social worker?

JUROR LUCHT: Yes.

MS. JOHNSON: Do you work with any victims of sexual crimes?

JUROR LUCHT: Not that I'm aware of.

MS. JOHNSON: Okay. And your husband is a state trooper; right?

JUROR LUCHT: State parole agent.

MS. JOHNSON: Parole agent. Sorry, I can't read my own handwriting. Do you talk to him about his work much?

JUROR LUCHT: Not specifics, no.

MS. JOHNSON: Okay. Is there anything about his profession that you think we should be concerned about or yours for that matter?

JUROR LUCHT: No.

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MS. JOHNSON: No, all right. You've heard the questions about testimonial versus physical. Where do you fall on that conversation?

JUROR LUCHT: (Inaudible.)

MS. JOHNSON: Okay. And have you or anybody close to you been accused of or a victim of a sexual crime?

JUROR LUCHT: No.

MS. JOHNSON: Okay, thank you.

THE COURT: Okay. Ms. Baker, any questions?

MS. BAKER: No questions, your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. If there's no challenge for cause, we're back peremptorily with the People.

MS. JOHNSON: If I could have one moment, your Honor. The People would thank and excuse the juror in seat number 4, Mr. -- I'm sorry, I'm not gonna be able to pronounce it. Is it Hudd?

JUROR HUDD: Mark Hudd. H-u-d-d.

MS. JOHNSON: Oh, I've got the wrong name. Thank you.

THE COURT: Okay, thank you, Mr. Hudd. You may stand down. Thank you, sir, you may stand down.

THE CLERK: Samantha Johnson.

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THE COURT: Okay, Ms. Johnson, have you heard all the questions?

JUROR JOHNSON: Yes, I have.

THE COURT: Are you acquainted with anybody involved in the case?

JUROR JOHNSON: Not to my knowledge.

THE COURT: Are you aware of any reason why you can't be fair and impartial?

JUROR JOHNSON: No.

THE COURT: Okay. Ms. Johnson, any questions of Ms. Johnson?

MS. JOHNSON: Yes, thank you, your Honor. Ma'am,

I didn't get a questionnaire filled out by you, so let me ask you a few questions.

JUROR JOHNSON: Oh.

MS. JOHNSON: What do you do for a living?

JUROR JOHNSON: I'm a nurse aide.

MS. JOHNSON: Okay. Have you ever been involved in pelvic examinations?

JUROR JOHNSON: No, I have not.

MS. JOHNSON: Okay. What hospital or doctor's office do you work at?

JUROR JOHNSON: Sanctuary at McAuly. It's on Sherman Boulevard next to Mercy Hospital.

MS. JOHNSON: Okay. Do you deal with child abuse or rape cases at all?

JUROR JOHNSON: No, no.

MS. JOHNSON: Okay. Are you married?

JUROR JOHNSON: No.

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MS. JOHNSON: And have you ever been in a mental hospital or a jail for any reason?

JUROR JOHNSON: No, I haven't.

MS. JOHNSON: You've heard the question about testimonial versus physical evidence. Where do you fall in that conversation?

JUROR JOHNSON: I can be impartial, testimonial.

MS. JOHNSON: Can testimony alone prove it?

(Videotape, 10-07-14; 10:28:49) JUROR JOHNSON: Yes, I can believe --MS. JOHNSON: If you believe it? JUROR JOHNSON: Yeah. MS. JOHNSON: Okay. And have you or anybody close to you ever been a victim of or accused of a sex crime? JUROR JOHNSON: Not to my knowledge. MS. JOHNSON: Thank you. THE COURT: Ms. Baker, any questions? 10 MS. BAKER: Did you hear my questions, ma'am? 11 JUROR JOHNSON: Yes. 12 MS. BAKER: Any of them prompt any responses that 13 you thought we should discuss? 14 JUROR JOHNSON: No. 15 MS. BAKER: Thank you. I have nothing further. 16 THE COURT: If there's no challenges for cause, 17 we're with the Defendant. 18 MS. BAKER: No challenge for cause. Peremptorily 19 we would thank and excuse Ms. Lucht. 20 THE COURT: Ms. Lucht, you may stand down. 21 THE CLERK: Peter Benson. 22 THE COURT: Mr. Benson, have you heard all the 23 questions? 24 JUROR BENSON: Yes, sir. 25 THE COURT: Is there anybody you're acquainted Mills Court Reporting, 1615 Sunset, N Muskegon, MI 49445 231-744-6823

with?

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JUROR BENSON: No, sir.

THE COURT: Are you aware of any reason why you can't be fair and impartial?

JUROR BENSON: No, sir.

THE COURT: Okay. Ms. Johnson?

MS. JOHNSON: Sir, as part of your job you offer counsel to youth that you work with?

JUROR BENSON: Uhm, as far as counsel not much. Like I try to help them process through stuff but I'm not a licensed counselor, nor do I say I am or claim to be.

MS. JOHNSON: Okay. But you do talk to them about things they're having difficulty with?

JUROR BENSON: Absolutely, yeah.

MS. JOHNSON: All right. Have you ever worked with a child who made sexual abuse allegations and had to help them work through that?

JUROR BENSON: Yes, I have. I have called CPS probably two times since I've been a youth pastor.

MS. JOHNSON: Do you think all victims act the same?

JUROR BENSON: Absolutely not.

MS. JOHNSON: Is there anything about your experience working with those children that would -- that you think we should know about?

(Videotape, 10-07-14; 10:28:49) JUROR BENSON: Not necessarily, I guess. MS. JOHNSON: Okay. There's nothing that would cause you to have a bias for one side or the other? JUROR BENSON: No. MS. JOHNSON: Okay. Has anybody close to you or yourself ever been a victim or accused of a sexual crime? JUROR BENSON: Yeah, yeah. I've had two cousins who were molested by their father. MS. JOHNSON: Okay. How old were they when it 10 happened? 11 JUROR BENSON: 8 to 10. 12 MS. JOHNSON: How old were you? 13 JUROR BENSON: Oh, probably 18. 14 MS. JOHNSON: Okay. So you're older than them? 15 JUROR BENSON: Yeah, I was probably an adult. 16 MS. JOHNSON: Did you get to know much about what 17 was going on? Were you involved? 18 JUROR BENSON: I knew what my parents told me, 19 that, you know, there's an accusation made. I don't 20 believe any jail time was carried out that I can remember, 21 but I know that he lost his rights to visit the child, 22 so ... 23 MS. JOHNSON: Maybe it wasn't handled criminally 24 but in parenting ways? 25 JUROR BENSON: Uhm, I think the Court ordered

that he wasn't allowed to see his son.

MS. JOHNSON: Okay. Is there anything about that that you're going to be bringing with you if you're chosen as a juror here?

JUROR BENSON: No, ma'am.

MS. JOHNSON: And then my question versus testimonial -- about testimonial versus physical evidence. Where do you fall in that conversation?

JUROR BENSON: Uhm, I believe testimony is enough to make a decision.

MS. JOHNSON: Okay, thank you.

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THE COURT: Any questions, Ms. Baker?

MS. BAKER: Uhm, did you think that your -- was it your cousin's dad or stepdad that was involved? Was he treated fairly?

JUROR BENSON: Uhm, yeah, I believe so.

MS. BAKER: Okay. You don't think that will color how you listen to the testimony in this case at all?

JUROR BENSON: No, ma'am.

MS. BAKER: Do you know if he was -- was that here in Muskegon County?

JUROR BENSON: No. Uhm, that was in the Lansing area.

MS. BAKER: Okay. Do you know if there was a criminal case involved?

(Videotape, 10-07-14; 10:28:49) JUROR BENSON: I'm not sure exactly, no. MS. BAKER: That's fine. JUROR BENSON: Yeah, I'm not sure. THE COURT: The jury is with the People. MS. JOHNSON: The People would thank and excuse the juror in seat number 1, Ms. Bose. THE COURT: Okay, Ms. Bose, you may stand down. Thank you. THE CLERK: Matthew Ohs. 10 THE COURT: Okay, Mr. Ohs, have you heard all the 11 questions? 12 JUROR OHS: Yes, sir. 13 THE COURT: Can you be fair and impartial? 14 JUROR OHS: Yes, sir. 15 THE COURT: You're not acquainted with anybody? 16 JUROR OHS: No, sir. 17 THE COURT: All right. Anything, Ms. Johnson? 18 MS. JOHNSON: Thank you, your Honor. Sir, have 19 you or anybody you know ever been a victim of or accused 20 of a sexual crime? 21 JUROR OHS: No, ma'am. 22 MS. JOHNSON: And the question about testimonial 23 and physical evidence, where do you fall in that 24 conversation? 25 JUROR OHS: No problem making a judgment on

either.

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MS. JOHNSON: Okay, thank you.

JUROR OHS: You're welcome.

THE COURT: Ms. Baker?

MS. BAKER: I have no questions.

THE COURT: The jury's with the Defendant.

MS. BAKER: We'd thank and excuse Mr. Benson.

THE COURT: Thank you. You may stand down, Mr.

Benson. Next juror, please?

THE CLERK: Kenneth Holubeck.

THE COURT: Mr. Holubeck, have you heard all the

questions that were asked of the jurors?

JUROR HOLUBECK: Yes.

THE COURT: Acquainted with anybody?

JUROR HOLUBECK: No.

THE COURT: Any reason why you can't be fair and

impartial?

JUROR HOLUBECK: No.

THE COURT: Thank you, sir. Any questions, Ms.

Johnson?

MS. JOHNSON: Sir, where do you work?

JUROR HOLUBECK: I work at Magna in Holland.

MS. JOHNSON: Okay. And have you or anybody you

know ever been a victim or accused of a sexual crime?

JUROR HOLUBECK: Yes.

	(Widestans 10.07.14, 10.20,40)
1	(Videotape, 10-07-14; 10:28:49)
2	MS. JOHNSON: Okay. Who?
2	JUROR HOLUBECK: My sister.
3	MS. JOHNSON: A victim or accused?
4	JUROR HOLUBECK: Victim.
5	MS. JOHNSON: How long ago was that?
6	JUROR HOLUBECK: Late '60s.
7	MS. JOHNSON: Okay. Who did she who did it to
8	her?
9	JUROR HOLUBECK: My father.
10	MS. JOHNSON: Okay. Similar relationship to
11	what's here?
12	JUROR HOLUBECK: Pardon me?
13	MS. JOHNSON: Similar relationship to what we
14	have before us here.
15	JUROR HOLUBECK: Yes.
16	MS. JOHNSON: Father/daughter. Is that going to
17	affect your judgment in this case?
18	JUROR HOLUBECK: Yes.
19	MS. JOHNSON: Yes, it will?
20	JUROR HOLUBECK: Yes, it will.
21	MS. JOHNSON: Okay. Should I inquire any
22	further, your Honor?
23	THE COURT: You may stand down. Thank you. Next
24	juror, please?
25	THE CLERK: Janis Lavassuer.
23	THE CHEIM. Dailes Havassuel.
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THE COURT: Okay, Ms. Lavassuer, have you heard all the questions?

JUROR LAVASSUER: Yes.

THE COURT: Are you acquainted with anybody?

JUROR LAVASSUER: No.

THE COURT: Are you aware of any reason why you can't be fair and impartial?

JUROR LAVASSUER: No.

THE COURT: Ms. Johnson?

MS. JOHNSON: Thank you. Ma'am, you work for Mr.

Marek and Mr. (Indistinguishable.)

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JUROR LAVASSUER: Yes.

MS. JOHNSON: Okay. So you have contact with criminal clients on a regular basis, criminal defense clients?

JUROR LAVASSUER: Yes.

MS. JOHNSON: And let me see how I want to phrase the next question. Do you think that's gonna affect your judgment at all sitting here?

JUROR LAVASSUER: No.

MS. JOHNSON: No? And you used to work with the police?

JUROR LAVASSUER: Yes.

MS. JOHNSON: What did you do for the police?

JUROR LAVASSUER: I was a clerk.

MS. JOHNSON: Okay. Which department?

JUROR LAVASSUER: Roosevelt Park.

MS. JOHNSON: Have you had any personal contact with Officer Hertel or Officer VanDommelen? No? Okay. I'm sure we've spoken on the phone before, yes, but I can't remember a specific time. No? Okay. And do you know Ms. Baker?

JUROR LAVASSUER: Yes.

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MS. JOHNSON: Okay. How well do you know her? How well?

JUROR LAVASSUER: Uhm, well enough to know who she is.

MS. JOHNSON: Okay. Is there anything about your relationship with her that I should be aware of for, you know -- No? Okay. Where do you fall on the question of testimonial versus physical evidence?

JUROR LAVASSUER: I had a little problem with it. I don't know how a warrant was issued without any physical evidence.

MS. JOHNSON: Okay. So you don't think testimony without physical evidence is enough to prove a case?

Because --

JUROR LAVASSUER: I'd have to really be sold. I was --

MS. JOHNSON: I mean -- I'm sorry to interrupt,

but you've said you don't know how a warrant was issued and that's a very low standard as opposed to proof beyond a reasonable doubt in a jury trial; okay? You understand those two?

JUROR LAVASSUER: Yes, yes.

MS. JOHNSON: Okay. So if you have a problem with that low standard being met without physical evidence, do you think the higher standard can ever be met without physical evidence?

JUROR LAVASSUER: That I'm not sure of. I haven't had the opportunity to be on that side of it, I quess.

MS. JOHNSON: Okay. If the Judge instructs you — and there actually is a jury instruction in CSC cases that if there is victim testimony, there need be no corroboration if that testimony proves a case beyond a reasonable doubt. Will you be able to follow that instruction from the Judge?

JUROR LAVASSUER: Yes.

MS. JOHNSON: Okay, thank you.

THE COURT: Baker?

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MS. BAKER: No questions.

THE COURT: The jury's with the People.

MS. JOHNSON: The People would thank and excuse the juror in seat number 9, Ms. Lavassuer.

(Videotape, 10-07-14; 10:28:49) THE COURT: Okay, thank you, ma'am. You may stand down. THE CLERK: Steven Kelly. THE COURT: Okay, Mr. Kelly, have you heard all the questions? JUROR KELLY: Yes. THE COURT: Are you acquainted with anybody involved in the case? JUROR KELLY: No, sir. 10 THE COURT: Are you aware of any reason why you 11 cannot be fair and impartial? 12 JUROR KELLY: No. 13 THE COURT: Okay. Ms. Johnson, any questions? 14 MS. JOHNSON: Yes, thank you. Sir, I don't have 15 a questionnaire from you so what do you do? 16 JUROR KELLY: I sell life insurance, self-17 employed. 18 MS. JOHNSON: Have you ever had any misdemeanor 19 or felonies? 20 JUROR KELLY: No. 21 MS. JOHNSON: Have you ever been involved with 22 the criminal justice system in any way? 23 JUROR KELLY: (Inaudible.) 24 MS. JOHNSON: Has anybody close to you or

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yourself ever been a victim or accused of a sexual crime?

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JUROR KELLY: No.

MS. JOHNSON: And where do you fall on the conversation of testimony versus physical evidence?

JUROR KELLY: Yeah, I mean, that doesn't matter.

I mean, testimony would be fine.

MS. JOHNSON: Okay. Have you ever been in a jail or a mental hospital for any reason?

JUROR KELLY: No.

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MS. JOHNSON: Okay, thank you.

THE COURT: Ms. Baker, anything?

MS. BAKER: No, your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay, the jury's with the Defendant.

MS. BAKER: Your Honor, we're satisfied.

THE COURT: Okay. Ms. Johnson?

MS. JOHNSON: We have a jury.

THE COURT: Okay. Thank you, ladies and gentlemen. Those of you who were not called, I went through the noon hour here so that we could excuse you for the balance of the day, so you are excused. I thank you for being here today on behalf of the Court and instruct you that you do need to call the jury clerk this evening because your services are going to be needed tomorrow. We have other courtrooms that will be trying cases. So you're free to go about your business now. If you want to remain, you may also.

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(Videotape, 10-07-14; 10:28:49)

As for you folks, we will be -- I presume at some point you would like to have a break for lunch.

MR. JUROR: What's on the menu?

THE COURT: Oh, that comes later. Well, I'm going to -- it's gonna work out well because I've got to start another case in five minutes anyway so, ten minutes anyway, so you might as well take your break while I do that other case. So we'll have you come back at 2:45; okay? Don't have any conversation now about the case with I'm sure the first thing that's going to happen, you're going to have contact with family or friends or coworkers or something and they're gonna say where you been? Well, I'm on jury duty. Oh, next question I guarantee is qonna be what's the case? What's the case all about? cannot talk to them about the case. You can when the trial's over with, you can talk to them anytime, but until we get to that point you can't talk about the case. And, of course, don't have any conversation with anybody involved in the case, the attorneys or the witnesses. Don't have any conversation of any kind with them. the bailiff will show you where the jury room is. you return at 2:45, he'll tell you how to notify us and then we'll come in the courtroom and we'll begin the Okay. Remind me to swear the jury in, please, trial. when we return, ladies, and we'll be in recess.

(Off the record at 1:15:15.)

(Court resumes at 3:06:11.)

THE COURT: We're getting started a little bit later than we wanted to, but I understand somebody had some car trouble, and I'm sorry that happened to you, but I understand the police helped us out and got you here, so you get special treatment when you're a juror.

MS. JUROR: I'm not the one who was late, actually.

THE COURT: Whoever was.

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MS. JUROR: I was on time.

THE COURT: We can get started now, and thank you for all being here, and just try your best to be here as close as you can to the time because we have to have everybody here before we can start. I understand things come up, I totally get it, so don't worry about that. But before we actually get started, the first thing I'm gonna do is have the bailiff administer an oath to you to try the case. So if you'd all please rise now and administer the oath, please?

THE CLERK: Would you raise your right hand? Do each of you solemnly swear or affirm that in this case now before the Court you will justly decide the questions submitted to you, that unless you are discharged by the Court from further deliberation you will render a true

verdict and that you'll render your verdict only on the evidence introduced and in accordance with the instructions of the Court, so help you God?

JURORS: I do.

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THE COURT: Okay, thank you. You may be seated. What I'm going to do now is try to give you a road map on how the trial is going to proceed. Now I can't tell you what the evidence is going to be because I don't know what it is either, but I can tell you how it's going to be presented to you. The first thing that's going to happen after I'm done talking to you now is the prosecutor is going to be making her opening statement in which she will outline her theory of the case. Now after she makes an opening statement, the defense attorney has an opportunity to make an opening statement, and she may decide to do it at that time, she may decide to do it at a later time, that's really her call, but if there are opening statements made from both sides, remember these opening statements are not evidence. They're only here to help you understand the theories that each party has about the case, but they're not evidence. The actual presentation of the evidence comes after that, and that will come in the form of presentation of witnesses. The prosecutor's announced to you a number of names of folks she intends to call as witnesses, and I don't know if there are any

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exhibits or not. There may be exhibits. An exhibit is something that you pick up and look at, like a document or a photograph or something of that nature, and the defense attorney after each witness is presented by the prosecutor has an opportunity to question or what we call crossexamine that witness. And then after all of the prosecutor's witnesses have testified, then the defense again is given an opportunity to present any evidence, but remember the Defendant doesn't have to present any evidence and that's because by law the Defendant doesn't have to do anything at a trial or produce any evidence or prove his innocence. The prosecution has that burden. But if the Defendant does decide to call witnesses, then the prosecutor also has a right to question or crossexamine the witnesses that are presented by the defense and to call any witnesses that she might have to rebut any testimony that was presented by the defense.

And then after all this evidence is presented to you, then we give an opportunity to each side to present to you what are called closing arguments. Again, these are not evidence. They're simply designed to help you understand what they, each party feels has shown or not shown based on the testimony in the case, but you must base your verdict only upon the evidence.

Now my job is different than yours. My job is

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to see to it that the trial is run fairly and efficiently and to make decisions about what evidence can be admitted and what evidence can't be and to instruct you as to what the law is that you're to apply to the case, and you have to take the law as I give it to you. Nothing that I say is certainly intended to reflect any personal opinion I might have about the facts in this case, and that's for a good reason. That's because you as the jurors are the ones who decide the facts in this case. That's your job. Your job is to decide what the facts are, what happened here. That's your role and that's your job and no one You're going to have to think about all the evidence and all the testimony and decide what each piece of evidence means and how important you think it is and, of course, that will include your assessment of the believability of the witnesses, and what you decide about any fact in the case is final.

Now when it comes time for you to decide the case, you're only allowed to consider evidence that was properly admitted in the case, and in this case evidence will consist of the sworn testimony of the witnesses and any exhibits that are introduced. If there's anything else that's going to be considered as evidence, I'll let you know that.

Now in this role of deciding what the facts are,

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you're going to have to decide which witnesses you believe and how important you think their testimony is. You don't have to believe everything a witness says. You don't have to reject everything a witness said. You can. You can accept everything, you can reject everything, or you can accept part of it and reject part of it. And in doing that, in deciding what you believe, just rely on your common sense and everyday experiences. But you can't use anything based upon a prejudice due to someone's race or national origin or gender or anything like that.

Now there isn't an algorithm that I can give you for deciding how to believe a witness. There are some questions you might want to ask as you go through that process, like how well was the witness able to see or hear the event they're talking about, were they paying attention for a long period of time, was it a short period Was there something else going on at the same of time? time that might have distracted them? Does the witness seem to have a good memory of what happened? How does a witness look and act to you while they're testifying? They're going to be here on the witness stand. You get a chance to watch them testify. Does the witness seem to be making an honest effort to tell the truth or does the witness seem to be argumentative and evasive? anything about the witness's age or maturity that might

(Videotape, 10-07-14; 10:28:49)

affect how you assess their testimony? Does the witness project any bias or prejudice or, for that matter, any personal interest in how the case is ultimately decided? Has the witness been suggested any promises or threats or suggestions that might influence their testimony? In general, does a witness have any special reason to tell the truth or, for that matter, does the witness have any special reason to not tell the truth, and all in all how reasonable does the witness's testimony seem to you when it's considered in the context of all of the other evidence in the case?

Now the way we go through this process of presenting the evidence is the attorneys ask questions and the witnesses answer the questions, but it's the answers themselves and only the answers that are the evidence.

And so you shouldn't think that something is true simply because one of the attorneys asked a question that assumes or suggests that it is true.

It's possible I may ask a question or two of a witness also, and if I do that I'm not trying to reflect any opinion about the evidence in the case. My only purpose in doing that would be to cover something that I feel should be more fully explored.

Now during the trial there may come times when the attorneys feel that some of the rules that we have to

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(Videotape, 10-07-14; 10:28:49)

follow in the courtroom are not being followed, and if they see the situation that way it's their obligation to their client to make an objection, and when they make that objection then the opposing attorney will be given an opportunity to respond to the objection. Maybe they agree with the objection, maybe they don't, and if there's a disagreement over the validity of the objection then it becomes incumbent upon me to make a decision and to either sustain the objection, in other words agree with it, or to overrule the objection and I have to do that according to the law. I don't get to decide that based on what my personal opinion may be about that, so if I do that I'm doing it according to the law.

Now sometimes those objections may be a little complicated and it may require some discussion with the attorneys about that, and there's a couple of ways that may come about. I may either invite the attorneys to come over here and have a discussion with me over here to my right or, if I think it's going to be a lengthy discussion about this objection, I may excuse you back to the jury room while we're having that discussion. Now my reason for doing that is two-fold. One is that discussion that I have with the attorneys, that's a question about the law, not the facts. Remember, your job is to decide what the facts are. My job is to tell you what the law is. So

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when it becomes a question of law, then I get involved and so there's no use keeping you in the courtroom or involving you in that discussion because it really has nothing to do with what your job is here.

The second reason I may excuse you from the courtroom is just to give you a break, to get out of here, while we continue to work on and try to resolve any legal questions there are.

Now when we do take that break or when we do take a break like we did over the lunch period or when we do take a break for the evening, you're not to discuss this case as I told you with anyone; family, friends, anybody like that. And as a matter of fact, you're not even to discuss it among yourselves until it comes time for you to decide the case and that will be after all the evidence has been presented and all the arguments have been made and I've given you some final instructions. So — now, listen, when the trial's over with, you can talk about this case to anybody you want to. You don't have to, but you can if you wish, but until we reach the point in the trial where we actually go into deliberation, or you actually go into deliberation, you may not discuss the case.

Now there are, as I said, certain people with whom you can't have any discussion whether it has anything

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to do with the case or not, and those are the people that are involved in the case and those are the lawyers, the witnesses, the parties. And the reason we do that, the reason we do that is because, look, we not only want you to in fact be fair and impartial, we also and I think you'd agree want it to look like it's impartial too. So if you are out in the hall with one of the attorneys having a good laugh over something, well, the other side might look at that and say, well, my, they're awful cozy, I'm not sure this is a level playing field, they seem to be awfully friendly. So, you know, to avoid even the appearance of impropriety you shouldn't have any discussion with anybody involved in the case because it's very important that the only information that you get about this case is information that comes to you in the courtroom, in my presence, when it's tested under the scrutiny of the legal procedures that we do so.

So for that reason I'm also telling you you cannot -- and I don't know if there's any media coverage about this case or not, but if there happens to be, you may not listen to, read, or observe any media accounts of this case for the same reasons. You know, the media I have great respect for and they make every possible effort -- these reporters that cover this courtroom make every possible effort they can to be as accurate and

(Videotape, 10-07-14; 10:28:49)

balanced as they possibly can be, but I have to tell you that it doesn't always get done accurately notwithstanding their best efforts. If any of you have ever been the subject of any articles in the paper or anything like that, and I have hundreds of time, okay, I'm in the paper every week, and I can tell you that it's not always exactly the way it happens here. And so for that reason, you rely on yourself to make the decision in this case. Don't rely on what someone else is telling you through the media.

Now the restrictions that I have made is to make sure that you not have information outside the courtroom. So that means don't conduct any experiments of your own. You know, we all have access to the internet now. Don't be doing any investigation or research on the internet about any of the issues that are brought up in this case because that, again, is material that is not subjected to the scrutiny of the rules of procedure and questioning and cross-examination that a courtroom is and that's the only place from which you can derive the information that you're going to use to arrive at your verdict. And so turn off your cell phones when you're in the jury room and, you know, don't be using your iPads or anything like that. Base your case on only what is presented to you here in the courtroom in the presence of everybody.

(Videotape, 10-07-14; 10:28:49)

Now I don't believe it's desirable or helpful for you to take notes during the trial. I find that that is distracting you from paying attention to the actual testimony or evidence that's being presented, so you won't be taking any notes.

Now you -- by the way, you notice that we have 13 of you here and I told you at the outset everyone is entitled to a jury of 12 persons and that is correct, and that means that 12 people will deliberate in this case so that one of you, before we actually start the deliberations, will be excused. And the reason we have an extra person here is, I mean, you never know. You know, health emergencies come up. Every once in a while someone becomes -- you know, has to go to the emergency room because they're violently ill for some reason and can't continue on here, and so we don't want to have to abort the trial at that point, so we have an extra juror just in case. So at the end of the case what we'll do is we'll just draw one of your names out of a hat. That will be the person who won't be in deliberations.

The possible penalty, I think a couple of you were asked questions about whether you know anything about the penalty for this type of an offense. Well, the reason that question was asked is because possible penalties should have no influence on your decision whatsoever.

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It's my job as the Judge to impose the penalty, so that doesn't have any bearing upon your decision about what the facts are in this case.

Now, you know, I may give you some instructions as the trial unfolds. I can assure you that at the end of the trial I'll be giving you some rather detailed instructions on the law that you're to follow in arriving at your verdict, and you should take all of my instructions together and that's the body of law that you use to arrive at your verdict, and a verdict in a criminal case must be unanimous and that means that each juror must agree upon it and it must reflect the individual decision of each juror, and it's important for you to keep an open mind here and not make up your mind about anything until you've heard all of the evidence in the case.

Now I read to you, if you recall, at the outset of the trial when you were back in the audience the Information, which is the charge in this case. And if you'll recall, the charge in this case is called criminal sexual conduct in the first degree, and there are, as I said, as with all crimes there are certain elements that the prosecutor must prove to establish the guilt of the Defendant beyond a reasonable doubt. And the elements of first degree criminal sexual conduct are, first, that the Defendant, Mr. Rainbolt, engaged in a sexual act that

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involved entering into Alyssa Ward's genital opening by his penis and any entry, no matter how slight, is enough. It doesn't matter whether the sexual act was completed or whether semen was ejaculated. Secondly, the prosecutor must prove that Alyssa Ward was at least 13 but less than 15 years old at the time of the event, and third, the prosecutor must prove that she was the Defendant's daughter. Now I think that's all you need to know with regard to this case to be able to sit back and listen and observe the testimony and listen to the testimony and the exhibits and get the information that you need to arrive at a verdict. So at this time I'm going to invite Ms. Johnson to address the jury with her opening statement.

MS. JOHNSON: Thank you, your Honor. Good afternoon again, everyone. This is my opportunity to tell you all what I believe the evidence will show. And I want to start by telling you what I think the evidence is going to show from the very first witness that you're going to hear from. The first person you are going to meet today is Jennifer Houston. Jennifer, when she was younger, had a child with the Defendant, Eric Rainbolt. That child was a girl, her name is Alyssa. Today she's 16 years old. She was born in January of 1998. I expect Jennifer will tell you that the Defendant and Alyssa never had a very close relationship. There was a period of time when he

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was not in her life at all and since then it's been inconsistent at best.

The next thing I expect Jennifer to tell you will be that a few years ago she noticed some troubling behaviors in Alyssa. She noticed Alyssa was wearing dark makeup, a lot of makeup. She was wearing dark, revealing, tight clothing. I'll come right out and say this because I know you're going to hear Ms. Baker say it, at this period of time Alyssa is not a perfect person, she was telling some lies, she was telling some lies at this period of time. She was withdrawn from her family, isolating herself. She wasn't being an active participant in family life. She has two younger brothers and a stepfather in the home. She was withdrawing from all of them. And she began cutting herself. For those of you who don't know what cutting is, she was actually taking a razorblade to her skin on her arms and on her thighs and mutilating herself with that razorblade.

Now Jennifer observed this behavior and had confronted her daughter about it and for a while she thought the cutting had stopped. But then on August 6<sup>th</sup> of 2013 Jennifer found a bloody razor in her daughter's room, razorblade, and this caused Jennifer to confront Alyssa. In this confrontation Alyssa was resistant to tell her mother anything. Jennifer said, you know, you

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have to tell us why you're cutting and her stepfather even got involved in the conversation and her stepfather said, you know, this behavior is not normal and it's not okay for a girl your age. What happened to you to cause you do this? And at one point in the conversation Jennifer even rose her hands up figuratively speaking. Throws her hands up and says, I can't deal with you anymore if you're going to be behaving like this. I'm going to go send you to live with him. I'm going to go send you to live with your And you'll hear from Alyssa that at that point she finally broke down in tears and explained to her parents what was going on, her mother and her stepfather, what was going on, and you'll hear from Alyssa that about a year to a year and a half before they confronted her on August 6th when Alyssa was in 8th grade, her father, the Defendant, raped her.

When Jennifer got this information, she called the police, and you will hear about the process that unraveled when she called the police. First of all, you'll hear the police took a report from Jennifer but never interviewed Alyssa and why they never interviewed her is because in a case like this there is a specific kind of interview that must be followed, and instead of the police interviewing her they took her to a trained professional at the Child Abuse Council who is trained in

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what we call forensic interview techniques. And you'll hear from Kim Watson who conducted this interview. And Ms. Watson will tell you what a forensic interview is. It's a specific interview where she's trained to get information from a person who is a victim or a witness without asking any leading questions, without inserting any of her ideas into the conversation so that all of the information comes from Alyssa in this situation, and you'll hear that she followed these protocols.

You will hear that as part of this process

Jennifer got Alyssa into therapy and you will hear from

Alyssa a little bit about her therapy. Obviously there's

privilege involved in that. You won't hear the details of

the actual therapy, but you will hear that from both

Alyssa and Jennifer the remarkable difference that that

therapy has made in Alyssa's life. I think Alyssa will be

very proud when she tells you she's stopped cutting since

she's been in therapy. Jennifer and Alyssa will both tell

you she's more involved in the family now. She's no

longer wearing this makeup and clothing, and the lies have

stopped.

You will also hear that as part of what happened after this disclosure Jennifer had to take Alyssa to the DeVos Children's Hospital in Grand Rapids and she had to have a medical examination. She had to have a pelvic exam

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from this. And you will hear from Dr. Simms, and this is one of the things I asked a lot of you about in voir dire is keeping an open mind to what these expert witnesses have to say. And you will hear from Dr. Simms that she is specialized in child abuse and child sexual abuse and she specializes in diagnosing and working with these children. And she's going to explain to you a little bit about the female body that may be contrary to some things that we all commonly believe, and that is that the idea that the first sexual experience or first penetration damages the hymen or causes trauma to the body is not a true idea. She's going to explain to you how the female body is made to accept that type of intrusion and penetration and accommodate it, and I know that you will hear Ms. Baker again and again say there's no physical evidence of penetration because the fact is that Alyssa's medical examination was completely normal. It was about a year and a half after this, and there was no damage to her genital area. And you'll hear from Dr. Simms that that's not expected in this type of case.

And you will hear that the lack of damage in no way disproves anything. It has no bearing on whether or not this happened; okay? And part of that is from the delay in the reporting. This happened a year and a half later. The body heals itself. And this delay in

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reporting or what scientists and therapists will call a delayed disclosure, it's another crucial part of this case that you will hear about.

And you will hear from Barb Cross, who is a therapist and who specializes and is an expert in sexual abuse and specifically child sexual abuse, and she will tell you that this delay in disclosure is absolutely expected and normal and there is scientific literature to back up this idea that children do not disclose and adolescents do not disclose these sexual abuses immediately. Then she will give you the reasons; the protection, the embarrassment. And another thing I expect you'll hear from her is that there's often another triggering event to the disclosure. It's not the actual sexual abuse that causes disclosure but something else; drug use, alcohol use, you know, any of these ways that people act out after this. And that fits with exactly what you have before you in this case.

It was not the fact of the sexual abuse, it was the confrontation of the cutting that caused Alyssa to finally tell her mother that this had happened. And I expect that Barb Cross will tell you that that is normal within the literature in her expert experience.

And there's another piece to this. We talked about what happened after the legal process is started,

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but before the legal process started, before her mother confronted her about cutting, before she had to go to therapy, before she had to have that intrusive pelvic exam, before she had had her forensic interview, before the police were thought of, before this trial was thought of, Alyssa told somebody else that this happened. At a slumber party several months after this happened, Alyssa told her friend that her father had raped her. At a time when there is no arguable motive to make this up, months before anything in court was ever thought of, Alyssa told a friend and you will hear from that friend in Court today or tomorrow that her father had raped her.

You will hear a jury instruction from the Judge that says that to prove this charge, it is not necessary that there be any evidence other than the testimony of Alyssa Ward, if that testimony proves guilt beyond a reasonable doubt. I told you what I expect the rest of the testimony will show.

Now let me tell you what I expect Alyssa's testimony to be. Alyssa will tell you that this happened in her 8<sup>th</sup> grade school year. She was 13 when she entered 8<sup>th</sup> grade, 14 when she left. She will tell you that it happened at her father's computer shop, which is on Airline Road in Fruitport Township, and she'll tell you that it happened in the time during a school break when

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she was visiting her father and his girlfriend or fiancé and their two daughters and that the girlfriend and the fiancé had gone out, I believe to her mother's house maybe, and the Defendant told Alyssa we have to go to the store or the shop and we have to clean it. It was not a time when the shop was open. They went to clean the shop, and they did some work at the shop, and at the end of it Alyssa was in a back room. There was a back room there that had an air mattress and she was on a laptop watching Netflix laying on this air mattress and the Defendant came into the back room and told her it's late, we're gonna spend the night here. Get comfortable, take off your pants, your jean shorts, and get comfortable. We're gonna stay here. And she actually got up and went to another computer to play a game and he laid down on the bed, and he convinced her to come back to the bed and watch a movie and as they're watching the movie he's getting closer and closer to her. She doesn't think much of it at first because he's her father. He then gets up to go to the bathroom, and when he comes back he's only in his boxer shorts; okay? And he tells Alyssa to take off her panties and she starts to cry, and he tells her again to take off her panties and she complies. He lays on the bed and tells her to get on top of him. She says he pulled down his boxers, he puts on a condom, and he pulls her down and

penetrates her from underneath, and when he's all done, he asks her have you ever done that before? And when she tells him no, he laughed at her and tells her to go clean herself back up. Ladies and gentlemen, Alyssa's testimony alone per the jury instruction is enough to prove this case beyond a reasonable doubt, and this case will be proven to you beyond a reasonable doubt when you hear her testimony and you hear all of the other testimony I talked about, and at the end of this case I'll stand before you again and ask you to return a verdict of quilty.

THE COURT: Okay. Thank you, Ms. Johnson. Ms. Baker, do you care to address the jury?

MS. BAKER: I do, your Honor. Thank you.

THE COURT: You may.

MS. BAKER: Good afternoon, ladies and gentlemen, and thank you for your attention. I know it's getting late. The trial in this case is going to focus a lot on credibility. I mentioned that during voir dire, and that's going to be the biggest issue for you to decide in this case. We have this young girl who has a -- who has admitted lying in the past. We have no evidence of penetration, and we do have a number of details, and that's what I'd like you to focus on during the course of this trial. If you look at the details that she provides regarding this event, you will be able to determine that

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it doesn't match the life experiences and events that happened in this family. You're going to find that the location that she described doesn't match up to the loca — to the time frame that used this location. You're going to find that where she was before this event doesn't match up with her time frame. So the details that she should know are true regarding this alleged event should all match up with the life events of this family, and it's our position that once you hear all of the evidence that is presented to you in this trial during cross—examination, during direct examination, and during the presentation of our evidence through our various witnesses you're going to have to conclude that it hasn't proven beyond a reasonable doubt that Mr. Rainbolt had any sort of sexual conduct or contact with his daughter.

Now you're going to hear stories about how horrible a dad he was because he wasn't involved in this child's life but, ladies and gentlemen, this is a contentious — clearly you will hear evidence that there was contention between mom and dad for most of the relationship and especially towards the last couple of years, the time frame that's alleged here. Most of the visits were coordinated through Mr. Rainbolt's girlfriend, the mother of his two other children, so that she could schedule family time for all of the girls to get together,

so all three daughters could visit with each other, and she was the one who set up all of these visits.

You're also going to hear that there wasn't a time in 2012 that Mr. Rainbolt was alone with his daughter Alyssa, and particularly not at the location that she's described. So that's just an I - that's just a little bit of the evidence that we expect to produce during this trial, ladies and gentlemen. That's just not going to match up, and when you look at what should be consistent during the course of this evidence, you're going to come to the conclusion that the People have not proven this case beyond a reasonable doubt and we will ask you to return a verdict of not guilty. Thank you.

THE COURT: Okay, thank you. You may call your first witness, Ms. Johnson.

MS. JOHNSON: The People call Jennifer Houston.

JENNIFER HOUSTON,

called as a witness at 3:48:08; testified as follows:

DIRECT EXAMINATION

20 BY MS. JOHNSON:

- Q Good afternoon, Ms. Houston.
- 22 A Hi.

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- 23 Q Do you have any children?
- 24 A Yes.
- 25 Q All right. How many do you have?

- A Three.
- 2 Q Who's your oldest?
- A Alyssa.
  - O How old is she?
  - A Se -- 16.
  - Q What's her date of birth?
- 7∥A 1-6-98.
- Q Okay. Whose her father?
- 9 A Derek Rainbolt.
- 10 Q Do you see him in the courtroom today?
- 11 A Yes.
- |12| Q Could you please point to him and identify him by what
- he's wearing.
- 14 A Right there in a shirt and tie.
- MS. JOHNSON: Your Honor, may the record reflect the witness has identified the Defendant.
- THE COURT: It will.
- 18 BY MS. JOHNSON:
- 19 Q How close was Alyssa's relationship with her father prior
- 20 to, say, 2011-2012?
- 21 A She would go over there occasionally, mostly through
- 22 Sarah.
- 23 0 Who's Sarah?
- 24 A His girlfriend.
- 25 Q Okay.

- But she did spend time over there. Α
- Do you know if it was a close relationship?
- I wouldn't say extremely close, no. Α
- Did there come a time when you found out Alyssa was cutting herself?
- Α Yes.

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- When did you first find that out?
- Uhm, she was in 8th grade.
- Okay.
- 10 My stepdaughter told me that she was cutting -- well, told 11 her mother, who called me.
- 12 Can you tell the jury what you mean when you say cutting?
- 13 A Uhm, cutting in spots that weren't shown, with razorblades 14 on like her hips under the underwear so no one could see 15 them.
  - So actually cutting her body with --
  - Α Her body, yes.
- 18 -- with a razorblade? What did you do when you first found that out?
- 20 Α I asked her what was going on, why she started cutting. 21 She said she didn't know.

MS. BAKER: Objection; hearsay.

THE COURT: That would be hearsay, and the objection is sustained. You will have to strike and not consider the answer that was just given by the witness.

Go ahead.

#### BY MS. JOHNSON:

- Q Without telling me a reason, did she ever give a reason for why she was cutting at that point?
- A No.

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- Q Around the time that you first learned that she was cutting did you notice any other behaviors in your daughter?
- A Uhm, yes. She became more to herself. Uhm, she dropped her groups of friends down to just one friend. Uhm, she started wearin' like the dark makeup around the eyes and stuff like that, and I just thought it was a change.
- 13 Q How was her clothing at that time?
- 14 A Uhm, she started wearing tight clothes.
- 15 Q How was she interacting with you and your family at that time?
  - A Uhm, she kept herself in her room a lot, didn't come out much, didn't really talk to many people.
  - Q Uhm, was there a period of time when you thought the cutting had stopped?
  - A Yeah, 'cause we didn't see it, the actual cuts her -themselves. Like when we first found out, it was like a
    little scar that we had saw on her arm. It wasn't till
    later when I saw all of the -- the scars.
- 25 Q I want to draw your attention to August  $6^{th}$ , 2013. Was

there something that drew your attention back to the cutting on that day?

- Ohm, yes. Actually she was in her room. We had my nephew over, and the boys, me and my husband were sitting there and she was off in her room being quiet, whatever. So I just went in there to see what she was doing, asked her why don't you come out here and sit with us? She said she didn't feel like it. There was a little box that had a necklace in it and I had picked it up and the little the little liner came out with it and there was a bloody razorblade under there.
- Q What did you do when you saw that bloody razorblade?
- A I asked her what is this and where are your cuts, let me see them, and she said, I don't know what that's from.

MS. BAKER: Objection; hearsay.

THE COURT: Okay. Ladies and gentlemen, you cannot consider testimony by a statement of someone who is not testifying here now. That's called hearsay, and the objection will be sustained, and you have to strike whatever testimony was presented here about what someone else told the witness.

## BY MS. JOHNSON:

- Q Were you immediately able to get her to admit she was cutting?
- 25 A Yes.

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- Q Okay. Were you immediately able to find a reason why she was cutting?
- A Yes, after probably 15 minutes or so.
- Q Okay. So tell me about 15 minutes to get a reason.
- A Yeah, she just --
- Q Without telling me what she was saying, what was going on in those 15 minutes?
- A Uhm, she was crying. I said what are you doing, why are you cutting this, there's -- you know, I've done all I can do for you, maybe if you lived with your dad he could help you through this, and that's when she started bawlin'.
- Q Okay. At some point -- your husband is Tim Houston; right?
- 14 A Yes.

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- Q Okay. At some point did Tim come into the room?
- 16 A Yes, yes, because we were kind of loud.
  - Q Okay. What happened when he came into the room?
  - What's goin' on and I was holdin' up the bloody razorblade and I told him she's cutting again. And he said, Alyssa, why would you cut again, you know, what is your reason? You have everything. You have your cell phone, you have, you know, your TV, what (indistinguishable.)
    - MS. BAKER: Object to hearsay again.
    - MS. JOHNSON: There's no assertions in that

statement. It's him questioning her.

THE COURT: Okay. What was the testimony again?

MS. JOHNSON: That he was asking her why she was cutting.

THE COURT: Well, what is that offered for?

MS. JOHNSON: It's being offered for the

circumstances of what was going around -- going on at this

time and there's no assertion there, so it doesn't meet

the definition of hearsay.

THE COURT: I'll admit the testimony; overruled. The objection doesn't meet the definition of hearsay.

## BY MS. JOHNSON:

- And you said at some point you told Alyssa you may send her to go live with her dad.
- 15 A Yes.

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- Q Why did you do that?
- A Uhm, because I had done all I could do for the cutting.

  You know, I thought it stopped. I said maybe your dad can
  help you through this because, you know, he wasn't always
  there, you know. Maybe he could step in and help with
  that situation.
- Q How did Alyssa react, again without telling me what she exactly said, but what's her reaction to that?
- 24 A She just started cryin' really hard.
  - Q Did she at that point tell you why she's cutting?

- A Yes.
- Q And what did she tell you?
- A She said that I cannot go stay there --

MS. BAKER: Object to hearsay.

MS. JOHNSON: Your Honor, the victim's credibility has already been called into question by the defense in opening and this is going to be a prior consistent statement.

THE COURT: Well, you have to lay the foundation for that though. You haven't laid the foundation for it, so I sustain the objection. Again, you may not consider statements that the victim in this case, alleged victim, made to the witness. It's hearsay. It may not be considered by the jury.

#### 15 BY MS. JOHNSON:

- Q After she told you whatever she told you, what did you do?
- A I punched the wall, I called my mom first, and then I called the police.
- 19 Q So let me talk about when you called the police. Did an 20 officer come to your home?
- 21 A No.

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- 22 Q Did you make a report?
- 23 A I talked to one officer who transferred me to another -- I
  24 think it was Fruitport possibly, and then they told me I
  25 would get a call first thing in the morning from the Child

Abuse Clinic or from an officer to -- to get with me at the --

THE COURT: Okay. I want to go back and revise my ruling admitting the evidence about him asking her about cutting. That evidence should not have been admitted either, because that technically is double hearsay and the hearsay comes from the victim saying that's what he said, and that is offered for the proof of the truth of the matter that he, in fact, said it. So therefore I'm also instructing the jury they may not consider that evidence about him asking her about cutting. That is also hearsay. I'm changing my ruling on that. Go ahead, Ms. Johnson.

## BY MS. JOHNSON:

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- Q All right. Did any police officer actually ever interview Alyssa?
- A We went to the child abuse clinic the next morning and she had an interview there.
- Q Okay. So no uniformed police officers interviewed her?
- 19 A Not at my house.
- Q Okay. And when you went to the Child Abuse Council, who all went?
  - A Uhm, me, my husband, Alyssa, and the boys I believe had to show up, too.
- $24\parallel$  Q When you say the boys --
- 25 A Shawn and Tyree --

- -- can you tell the jury who you're talking about?
- Α My sons, Shawn and Tyree.
- And are they your sons with the Defendant or with Tim?
- Α Tim.

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- How old are they? Q
- Α 9 and 11.
- So after she was interviewed at the Child Abuse Council, did you also have to take her for a medical exam?
- 9 Α Yes.
- 10 Where did you take her for that medical exam?
- 11 Α We had to go out to DeVos. There was a -- out in Grand 12 Rapids. I -- it wasn't at the DeVos actual hospital. Ιt 13 was in a clinic out there.
- 14 0 Okay. What happened when you first got to the clinic? Did they immediately take her in for a physical exam or did you speak to them first?
  - Α I spoke with the, uhm, doctor first, I believe.
- 18 And without telling me what was said, did the doctor take 19 a thorough history from you about Alyssa's health up to 20 that point?
- 21 Α Yes.
- 22 And without telling me what was said, did the doctor also 23 ask you about why you were there?
- 24 A Yes.
- 25 Did you know if -- were you present when they spoke to

Alyssa?

- A They spoke to Alyssa separately.
- Q Okay. Were you present for the exam?
- A Yes.

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- Q Can you tell the jury what type of exam she had to have?
- A She had to have a vaginal exam.
- Q Was that her first vaginal exam?
- 8 A Yes.
- 9 Q Since going to the Child Abuse Council that day for the interview has Alyssa started therapy?
- 11 A Yes.
- 12 Q How frequently was she going to therapy?
- 13 A Weekly.
- 14 Q Okay. For how long?
- 15 A Up until a month ago, so a year.
- 16 Q What changes have you -- first of all, have you seen any changes in Alyssa since she began therapy?
- 18 A I have.
- 19 Q Okay. Can you tell the jury about those changes?
- 20 A She's becoming more sociable with everybody, the family,
  21 and she's even like started drama. At school last year
  22 she did her first play on stage in front of people, where
  23 before she wouldn't want to be the center of attention,
- wouldn't want no one lookin' at her.
- 25 Q Has her makeup changed?

A Yes.

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- Q Tell the jury how her makeup has changed.
- A It's less. Now it's just a little eyeliner and a little mascara.
- Q Has her style of dress changed?
- A Uhm, for the most part, yeah. It's not so skintight. I mean she wears her clothes regular.
- Q Has the cutting changed?
- 9 A Yes. She has not cut.
- Do you remember anytime when Alyssa contacted you to come get her early from the Defendant's, a visit with the Defendant?
- 13 A Uhm, yes.
- 14 Q Okay. Do you remember when that was?
- 15 Uhm, there's, you know, a couple times that she hasn't 16 wanted to stay the whole time she said she would stay. 17 One night I got a text, it was late at night, wanted to 18 know if she could come home early. I told her she could. 19 I said to my husband, it's kinda weird, she's textin' 20 late. Uhm, I said do you want me to come get you now or 21 do you wanna wait till morning, and she said that she'll 22 just wait till morning. And I asked her where she was at.
- 24 Q Okay.

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25 A The girls, her sisters over there were sleeping, she said.

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She's was at Sarah Mom's house, Michelle.

- Do you know how old Alyssa was when she started her periods?
- Α She started at 13.

MS. JOHNSON: Okay, thank you.

THE COURT: Okay. Do you have any questions,

Ms. Baker?

MS. BAKER: I do, thank you.

CROSS-EXAMINATION

## BY MS. BAKER:

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- When was it that you picked up Alyssa from Sarah's mom's house?
- 12 Α Uhm, I did not pick her up that time. Sarah just brought 13 her home early in the morning.
- 14 So that time where you testified that Alyssa had texted you for an early pickup, you're saying that Sarah brought her --
  - Sarah brought her home the next morning.
- 18 Okay. Do you recall the last time you picked up Alyssa 19 from Sarah's mom's house?
- 20 A No, not right offhand.
- 21 0 Do you recall ever picking up Alyssa from her -- from --
- 22|| Yes, I have. Α
- 23 -- Sarah's mom's house?
- 24 A Yes, I have.
- 25 Now isn't it true that Alyssa was in therapy before her

8<sup>th</sup> grade year?

She was --Α

MS. JOHNSON: Objection, motions in limine.

MS. BAKER: I think it's relevant, your Honor.

I'm not -- I'm not going into the basis of why she was in therapy. I'm asking if she was in therapy or counseling THE COURT: All right, go ahead. All right. You can ask her that.

Yes, she was in counseling and during that counseling they talked about cutting.

# BY MS. BAKER:

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- Okay. So this most -- there have been two counseling sessions or sets of times that Alyssa's been in counseling?
- 15 A Yes, yes.
- 16 Q This time -- how much time was in between these two counseling -- or the end of the first counseling, the beginning of the second one?
- 19 Α I'm not sure exactly.
- 20 Q Was it weeks, months, years?
- 21 Α Months; a year maybe.
- 22 Q Okay. It's fair to say that your relationship with 23 Mr. Rainbolt was not the best relationship; correct?
- We didn't have the best of relationships but we didn't 24 Α 25 fight all the time either.

- Q Uhm, can you -- well, can you confirm that most of the visits between Alyssa and Mr. Rainbolt's girlfriend and the other children were mostly arranged through Sarah?
- A Correct.
- Q Or sometimes her mother, Michelle?
- A Correct.

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- Q It would be fair to say that it was rare for Mr. Rainbolt to coordinate those visits; correct?
- 9 A Correct.
- 10 Q Now Alyssa was in 8<sup>th</sup> grade from the 2011 to 2012 school 11 year; correct?
- 12 A Yes.
- 13 Q What school did she go to?
- 14 A Orchard View.
- And did you keep a calendar of the visits that Alyssa would go on to her -- to see Mr. Rainbolt or Sarah?
- 17 A No.
- Now do you recall how many visits Alyssa had with Mr. Rainbolt or Sarah during, let's say, 2012?
- 20 A I do not recall.
- 21 Q Do you recall that in June of 2012 you picked up Alyssa 22 early from the computer shop?
- 23 A I did.
- 24 Q And you were -- you were actually at that location to pick her up; correct?

A Correct.

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- Q Did you go inside the shop?
- A No. I was on my way to work when I had got a text.
- Q And was it not true -- or isn't it true that you and Mr. Rainbolt had an argument when you came to pick up Alyssa?
- A Yes. We exchanged some words about he knows she is not allowed to sleep at the shop and that I didn't feel it was safe.
- Q Was there also some argument about Facebook?
- A Yes.

MS. JOHNSON: Objection; relevance.

THE COURT: Overruled.

## 14 BY MS. BAKER:

- Q There was some argument about Alyssa was on Facebook at that time and she wasn't supposed to be; correct?
- A There was not an argument. When I was telling him that, you know, she's not supposed to be at the shop sleeping here, he said, oh, yeah, you know what's she's doing, she's in there on Facebook and she's not supposed to be. So it wasn't an argument.
- Ms. Houston, if you could just listen to my questions. If there's more I need to ask you, I will ask it of you and Ms. Johnson is very good at that as well. What I'm asking was whether there was an argument about Facebook. You're

- saying yes and Alyssa wasn't supposed to be on Facebook; correct?
- A If you're asking if there was an argument about Facebook, no, there was not an argument. It was brought up.
- Q At the time that you picked up Alyssa on that particular visit, Sarah and her daughters, Zoey and Stormy, were also there; correct?
- A Correct.

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- Q You saw them physically at that location; correct?
- 10 A They were inside.
- 11 Q And would that have been the last visit that Alyssa had 12 with Mr. Rainbolt?
- 13 A Mmmm, I'm not exactly sure. I think she may have went to
  14 Sarah's.
- 15 Q But with Mr. Rainbolt, that was the last visit; correct?
- 16 A I'm not sure.
  - Q Isn't it true that during the Christmas holidays Alyssa would sometimes visit with Sarah and her mother and Mr. Rainbolt?
- 20 A Yes.
- 21 Q Is it true that the last Christmas visit or the 22 Christmastime visit between them would have been in 2011?
- 23 A I'm not exactly sure the last Christmas she went there.
- Q Well, in 2013, January of 2013, did you have a Facebook account?

A Yes.

Q And did you post a comment on there about how Alyssa didn't go see her dad for Christmas?

MS. JOHNSON: Objection; hearsay and relevance.

MS. BAKER: This is relevant. It establishes this relationship is very bad and she, uhm, attacks him for not visiting with his daughter during the Christmas holidays.

THE COURT: Okay. Go ahead.

A Yes, I made a Facebook post thanking Sarah Beckley and Michelle Race-Beckley for always being there for Alyssa when her father isn't.

## 13 BY MS. BAKER:

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- Q So would it be fair based upon that Facebook statement or your statement to conclude that there was no visit between Mr. Rainbolt and his daughter during the Christmas holiday of 2012?
- A Was that posted you said January 13<sup>th</sup>?
- 19 Q January 7<sup>th</sup> of 2013.
- 20 A 7<sup>th</sup>? That was the day after her birthday, and they 21 Facebooked her and called her.
  - Q Ma'am, I'm asking you did -- is this -- does this show that she didn't visit with her dad during the Christmas 2012 holiday?
- 25 A Possibly, yes.

- Q During that -- there were a number of people who responded to your message; correct?
- A Correct.
- Q And you made some derogatory comments towards Mr. Rainbolt in that; correct?
  - MS. JOHNSON: Objection; argumentative.

THE COURT: I'm sorry, what?

MS. JOHNSON: Argumentative.

MS. BAKER: I don't think I'm arguing with her.

THE COURT: Go ahead, overruled.

# BY MS. BAKER:

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- Q Did you make derogatory comments about Mr. Rainbolt in that?
- 14 A I'm not exactly sure what all I said.
- 15 Q Would reviewing it help refresh your recollection?
- 16 A Sure.
- 17 Q Look at it. Let me know if that's yours. Please read it

  18 over to yourself. When you're done reviewing it, let me

  19 know.
- 20 A I would say I did not call him names in there and it was 21 not derogatory.
- Q Okay. You weren't being derogatory to him in any way that you're --
- 24 A By stating facts?
- 25 Q No. Were you bad-mouthing him, ma'am?

A No.

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- Q Did your daughter have access to you -- this conversation?
- A Uhm, yes, she did.
  - She, in fact, responded to this particular conversation; did she not?
- A Yes, yes.
- Q She participated in this conversation; correct?
- 8 A Yep.
- 9 Q Would you say that your comments encouraged a relationship between her father and her?
- 11 A That relationship door was open.
- 12 Q Ma'am, would you say that your comments encouraged a relationship between Mr. Rainbolt and his daughter?
- 14 A My comments did not discourage.
- Okay. Was there any indication of visits between June of 2012 until January of 2013?
- 17 A Between Alyssa and Derek?
- 18 Q Yes.
- 19 A I am not sure when she saw him because he went -- she went 20 with Sarah.
- 21 Q Okay. So Sarah may know more than you?
- 22 A Possibly. She would know if Derek was there.
- 23 Q Now is Alyssa getting good grades in school in 2012?
- A Mmmm, she doesn't get great grades, no. There was one before all of this went down that she had pretty good

grades.

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- Q Okay. Was that in October of 2012?
- A I am not sure the exact date.
- Q So other than that she didn't have good grades?
- A She used to have good grades.
- Now you indicated that or you testified that Alyssa started cutting in  $8^{th}$  grade, or you found out about it in  $8^{th}$  grade; is that correct?
- A Uhm, yes, I believe that was  $8^{th}$  grade.
- 10 Q When in 8<sup>th</sup> grade did you discover this?
- 11 A I'm not sure the exact dates.
- 12 Q Do you remember the time of year?
- 13 A No, not exactly.
- Okay. Now did you talk to Dr. Simms about this when you went to DeVos?
- 16 A Yes, we discussed cutting.
- Okay. And that interview happened in October of 2013; correct?
- 19 A Uh-huh.
- 20 Q Is that a yes or a no? I'm sorry. It's important we 21 gotta have words.
- 22 A Yes.
- Q Okay. So in October of 2013 you interviewed with that doctor. Did you tell Dr. Simms that it had been going on for over two years?

- A She had been cutting for a year and a half, couple years.

  I told her I didn't know the exact date.
- Q Okay. So it'd been going on since before her 8<sup>th</sup> grade year then?
- A 8<sup>th</sup> grade started in 2011.
- Q Okay. The fall of 2011; correct?
- A Uh-huh.
- Q Are you saying that the first cutting that you discovered was in the fall of 2011?
- 10 A I'm saying I'm not sure when I first discovered it.
- 11 Q Do you recall the time of year at all?
- 12 A No.

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- 13 Q Do you remember any events going on in your family's life?
- 14 A No. I remember my stepdaughter's mother calling to tell
  15 me that she had told him --
- 16 Q I'm not asking you what the stepmother said. Do you remember when that stepmother called?
- 18 A No, not exactly, I don't.
- 19 Q Not even generally?
- 20 A No.
- 21 Q Now you suggested to your daughter after you discovered
  22 this bloody razor in August of 2013 that she might need to
  23 go live with her dad; correct?
- 24 A Correct.
- 25 Q Now had you told him about the cutting before that date?

- A Probably not 'cause we did not speak really.
- Q Okay. So he wouldn't have known about it unless you had told him? Yes or no.
- A Probably not.
- Q And did you usually involve him in issues to -- with Alyssa?
- A Not always.
- Q Had you involved him in issues with Alyssa before?
- A Which issues? I mean, if something come up, if he was in her life at that time I would have told him.
- 11 Q Okay. How about in or around, I don't know, 2009?
- 12 A 2009?

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- 13 Q Yes.
- 14 A I'm not exactly sure.
- Okay. And did you ever have a family meeting with he and Sarah and --
  - MS. JOHNSON: Objection; motions in limine.
  - MS. BAKER: Your Honor, I am not going to ask about the irrelevant aspects. I'm asking about whether there was a family meeting with these parties.
  - THE COURT: Without going into the purpose of the family meeting?
    - MS. BAKER: Correct.
  - THE COURT: Okay. I'll allow.
- 25 BY MS. BAKER:

- Q Did you ever have a family meeting with Derek and Sarah and their kids and your husband to talk about Alyssa?
- A I do not recall a family meeting.

MS. BAKER: Thank you. I have nothing further at this time.

#### REDIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MS. JOHNSON:

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- Q Okay. Jennifer, you testified that a lot of the visits were arranged through Sarah. Why was that?
- A Me and Sarah had each other's number, I didn't have

  Derek's number. I talked through Sarah. Sarah would

  call, ask if -- if Alyssa could come over and see the

  girls. The girls wanted to see Alyssa. Michelle has set

  up arrangements for Alyssa.
- Q Were you open to talking to Derek about visitation at that time?
- A If he had called I talked to him.
- 18 Q Uhm, between 8<sup>th</sup> grade and the beginning of 10<sup>th</sup> grade when
  19 this was disclosed, did Alyssa ask to go visit her father
  20 at all?
- 21 A Uhm, she asked if she could see the girls. I don't recall 22 Derek being mentioned.
  - Q I want to give you an opportunity to explain -- Ms. Baker was asking you about an argument about Facebook. You said it wasn't an argument. Explain that to the jury.

- A Uhm, it wasn't an argument. It was me stating facts that he did not come around for her birthday, Christmas, when her step family called, txt --
- Q No, I'm sorry, and we'll get to that in a minute.
- A Oh.

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- Q The argument at the computer store.
- A Oh, at the computer store.
- **8** 0 Yes.
  - A Okay. Uhm, it wasn't an argument about Facebook. It was me tellin' him that she was not allowed to sleep at the computer shop, that I did not find that safe, and he wanted to throw in, oh, yeah, well, you know, she's in on Facebook right now and she's not supposed to be. I told him Facebook's irrelevant right now. She's not supposed to be sleeping here.
- 16 Q So he was attempting to bring Facebook into the conversation?
- 18 A Yes, because I had no idea what she was doin' in there.
- 19 Q Now let's talk about the Facebook account exchange that 20 you were asked about.
- 21 A Uh-huh.
- 22 Q I believe Ms. Baker and you agreed that that occurred on January 7, 2013?
- 24 A Correct.
- 25 Q What is the significance again of January 6?

- A January 6 is Alyssa's birthday.
- Q Okay. And you said you did not post anything derogatory.
- A No.
  - Q Anywhere in that post did you call him a name?
  - A I did not see where I called him a name. I stated that he didn't come around and that his measly \$65 a month didn't do anything or something like that.
- Q Is anything you said in that post untrue?
- 9 A No.

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- 10 Q Did you use any foul language in that post?
- 11 A I don't believe I did.
- 12 Q And was that prompted by her birthday or by Christmas?
- 13 A Mainly her birthday.
- 14 Q Uhm, you said to the doctor, Simms, or someone at Dr.
- 15 Simms' office that the cutting had been going on for two
- years. You said here today a year to a year and a half.
- 17 A Couple years. I -- I don't know exactly when it started.
- I don't know the exact date.
- 19 Q But during the 8th grade?
- 20 A Yes.
- 21 Q Not something you marked on the calendar?
- 22 A No, it's not an event I want to celebrate.
- MS. JOHNSON: Okay, thank you.
- THE COURT: Okay, ma'am. You may stand down.
- Witness, please?

(Videotape, 10-07-14; 10:28:49) MS. JOHNSON: Your Honor, the People call Alyssa Ward. ALYSSA WARD, called as a witness at 4:18:05, testified as follows: DIRECT EXAMINATION BY MS. JOHNSON: Hi, Alyssa. Α Hi. 9 How are you doing this afternoon? 10 Α Good. 11 0 Okay. What's your date of birth? 12 A January 6<sup>th</sup>, 1998. 13 0 And who is your mother? 14 A Jennifer Houston. 15 Q Who is your father? 16 A Derek Rainbolt. 17 0 Do you see him in the courtroom today? 18 A Yes. 19 Could you please point to him and tell me what he's 20 wearing. 21 Α A grey button-up shirt. 22 MS. JOHNSON: Your Honor, may the record reflect 23 the witness has identified the Defendant? 24 THE COURT: It will.

25 BY MS. JOHNSON:

- Q Who do you live with now?
- 2 A My mother.
- Q Anyone else in your home?
- A My stepfather and siblings.
- 5 Q Okay. What's your stepdad's name?
- A Timothy Houston.
- 7 Q And how many siblings do you have in the home?
- 8 A Two.
- 9 Q And are they older or younger than you?
- 10 A Younger.
- 11 Q Who are they?
- 12 A Shawn and Tyree.
- 13 Q Are they your half-brothers?
- 14 A Yes.
- 15 Q Uhm, have you ever lived with your father?
- 16 A No.
- 17 Q For any period of time?
- 18 A No.
- 19 Q Prior to, let's say, 8th grade how would you describe your
- relationship with your dad?
- 21 A Uhm, on occasion I would see him.
- 22 Q Were you close to him?
- 23 A No, not really.
- 24 Q Do you know why you're here today?
- 25 A Yes.

- Q Okay. What are you here to talk about today?
- A The rape.
- Q When did that happen?
- A In -- before -- between the ages of 13 and 14.
- Q Do you know what grade you were in in school?
- 6 A 8<sup>th</sup>.

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- $7 \mid Q$  And  $8^{th}$  -- what grade are you in now?
- 8 A 11<sup>th</sup>.
- 9 Q So this would be 2014-15 school year; right?
- 10 A Yes.
- 11 Q Have you skipped any grades or been held back any grades
- since 8<sup>th</sup> grade?
- 13 A No.
- 14 Q So 8th grade would have been your 2011-2012 school year;
- is that right?
- 16 A Yes.
- 17 Q And you said your birthday was January of '98, so you were
- 18 13 in January of 2011 when you entered 8<sup>th</sup> grade?
- 19 A Yes.
- $20 \mid Q$  And 14 in January of 2012, and 14 until you left  $8^{th}$
- 21 grade?
- 22 A Yes.
- 23 Q Now you said you're here to talk about a rape. Where did
- that rape happen?
- 25 A At Computers Plus, computer store.

- Q Okay. And is that on Airline Road in Fruitport Township in the County of Muskegon and in the State of Michigan?
- A Yes.
- Q Okay. Uhm, do you know when during 8<sup>th</sup> grade that happened?
- A No.

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- Q Can you remember what season it was in?
- A No.
- 9 Q And was it a weekend or was it a school night?
- 10 A I believe it was a school break.
- 11 Q And when you say a school break, what do you mean by that?
- 12 A Like a few days off of school.
- 13 Q Had you -- was this a time that you were visiting with your father?
- 15 A Yes.
- Okay. Where did you start your visit with your father during that break?
- 18 A At the trailer park.
- 19 Q Okay. And is that where he lived at the time?
- 20 A Yes.
- $21 \parallel Q$  Who else was living in his home at that time?
- 22 A His girlfriend, Sarah.
- 23 Q All right. Was anybody else living with them?
- 24 A Just their daughters.
- 25 Q How old are their daughters?

- A Now?
- 2110 Now.
- 3 A I'm not sure.
  - Q All right. How old were they in 8<sup>th</sup> grade?
  - A Probably like 3 and maybe 1 or 2.
  - Q So those would be your half-sisters?
- A Yes.

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- 8 Q Did you have a close relationship with them?
- 9 A Yes.
- 10 Q And how was your relationship with Sarah?
- 11 A Good.
- 12 Q At some point did Sarah and the girls leave the trailer?
- 13 A Yes.
- 14 Q Okay. Do you know where they went?
- 15 A Sarah had to work and the girls were going to Sarah's
- 16 mom's.
- 17 Q At that point was there anyone else in the trailer aside
- from you and your father?
- 19 A No.
- 20 Q What happened when it was you and he alone in the trailer?
- 21 A He said he needed to go clean up the shop so he could open
- 22 up the next day.
- 23 Q And did he ask you to go with him?
- 24 A Yes.
- 25 Q Did you do so?

A Yes.

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- Q All right. And that's to the shop on Airline Road in Fruitport?
- A Yes.
- Q Okay. What happened when you got to the shop?
- A Uhm, we just start -- picked up the shop and cleaned it.
- Q Was it open for business that day?
- 8 A No.
- 9 Q What kind of store is that if you know or shop?
- 10 A Computer store, repair.
- 11 Q Computer repair? Can you describe the layout of it?
- 12 A It was a big, open area, and in the back there was -- it
- was sort of L-shaped and there were two rooms in the back.
- 14 Q And what was in the rooms in the back?
- 15 A Uhm, the first one was an office area and then on the
- other side of that there was a air mattress and garbage.
- 17 Q Was there also a bathroom back there?
- 18 A Yes.
- 19 Q At some point did you go into the back room?
- 20 A Yes.
- 21 Q What were you doing in the back room?
- 22 A I was watching Netflix on the computer.
- 23 Q And where were you in the back room when you were watching
- 24 Netflix?
- 25 A On the air mattress.

- Q At some point did your dad come back into the back room with you?
- A Yes.
- Q Describe what happened when he came back there.
- A He came back and he told me that I needed to get ready for bed because he had to get up early the next day.
- Q Did he make a move to take you home to go to bed at the trailer?
- A No.
- 10 Q Where did -- where did he expect you to sleep then?
- He moved onto the air mattress and I guess assumed we were both sleeping there.
- 13 Q Did you continue to watch the movie?
- 14 A For a while, yeah.
- 15 Q Okay. At some point did you get up and play a video game?
- 16 A Yes.
- Okay. While you were playing the video game did your dad say anything to you?
- 19 A Yes. He told me I needed to lay back down and get ready 20 for bed.
- 21 Q Did you do so?
- 22 A Yes.
- 23 Q Was there -- how many air mattresses were in the back?
- 24 A One.
- 25 Q Were you both on that one air mattress?

- A Yes.
- Q When you got back in the bed were you watching the movie again?
- A Yes.

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- Q Okay. Describe where your father was when you were watching that movie. Was he watching it with you?
- A Yeah. He was laying next to me on the air mattress.
- Q Okay. And what, if anything, was he doing while you were watching that movie?
- 10 A More like -- I guess you would call it cuddling.
- 11 Q Did you think anything of that at that time?
- 12 A No, not necessarily.
- 13 Q At some point did he leave the bed?
- 14 A Yes.
- 15 Q Where did he go?
- 16 A He went out to the front and turned the lights out.
- 17 Q Okay. And when he returned what was he wearing?
- 18 A He was wearing jeans and a shirt, t-shirt.
- 19 Q At some point did he go to the bathroom?
- 20 A Yes.
- 21 Q When he came back from the bathroom what was he wearing?
- 22 A Boxers and a t-shirt.
- 23 Q What happened when he came back in his boxers?
- 24 A He laid back down and told me to move over.
- 25 Q Okay. And did you do so?

A Yes.

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- Q Okay. Did he say anything else at that point?
- A Yeah. He told me that I couldn't sleep in jean shorts because it'd be uncomfortable.
- Q And did you take off your jean shorts at that time?
- 6 A Yes.
- 7 Q What happened after that?
- 8 A Then he told me to turn the movie off.
- 9 Q Did you do so?
- 10 A Yes.
- 11 Q Okay. What happened after you turned the movie off?
- 12 A He called me back over to the bed and told me to climb on
- top of him.
- 14 Q What were you wearing at that time?
- 15 A My underwear and a tank top.
- 16 Q Did he tell you to do anything with your clothing?
- 17 A He told me to take my underwear off.
- 18 Q Did you immediately do so?
- 19 A No.
- 20 Q Why not?
- 21 A Because I was confused and I wasn't sure what was going
- 22 on.
- 23 Q Did he ask you a second time?
- 24 A He told me.
- 25 Q Told you a second time.

A Yes.

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- Q How did you react the second time he told you remove your underwear?
  - A I was more numb and I just did what he said.
  - Q Okay. What happened after you took your underwear off?
  - A I went to climb over him.
- $7 \mid Q$  And did you do so?
- 8 A Yes.
- 9 Q What happened then?
- |10| A He told me to lower myself onto him.
- 11 Q Did you do so?
- 12 A Yes.
- 13 Q What was he wearing at that time?
- 14 A He had lowered his boxers.
- 15 Q So he was nude?
- 16 A Yes.
- 17 Q From the waist down at least? Did he penetrate you?
- 18 A Yes.
- 19 Q Okay. What part of his body entered what part of your
- 20 body?
- 21 A His penis to my vagina.
- $22 \mid Q$  How were you reacting when this was happening?
- 23 A I didn't say anything. I just sat there.
- $24 \bigcirc Q$  How did it end?
- 25 A He told me to get off of him and go clean myself up.

- Q Did he at any point ask if you'd ever done that before?
- A Yes.
- Q What did you tell him?
- A No.

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- Q What was his reaction when you told him that?
- A He just chuckled a little bit.
- Q How long did it last?
- 8 A I don't know.
- $\mathfrak{P}$  Q Did you end up sleeping at the computer store that night?
- 10 A No.
- 11 Q Do you need a moment?
- 12 A Uhm --
- 13 Q Do you need a glass of water?
- 14 A No, thank you.
- 15 Q Where did you go instead of sleeping at the computer
- 16 store?
- 17 A He brought me to Sarah's mom's.
- 18 Q When you got there who was there?
- 19 A The girls and Sarah's mom and her dad.
- 20 Q Did you talk to anybody when you got there?
- 21 A I said hi to Michelle, Sarah's mom, and then I went to
- 22 bed.
- 23 Q When you stay at Sarah's mom -- Sarah's mom's home do you
- have your own room?
- 25 A Sort of. I shared it with Zoey.

- Q Okay. Did you tell Sarah's mom?
- A No.
- 3 Q Why not?
- 4 A I was scared.
  - Q Did you tell anyone about this right away?
- 6 A No.

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- 7 Q Why not?
- At first I was scared, I didn't know what would happen, and then over time I started to tell myself maybe it
- didn't really happen.
- | 11 | Q Do you know if you -- well, who is the very first person
- you told?
- 13 A My friend, Andrea.
- 14 Q When did you tell Andrea?
- 15 A February of the year before last, maybe, or last year.
- 16 Q What year in school were you?
- 17 A Freshman in high school.
- 18 Q So about a year and a half ago?
- 19 A Yeah.
- 20 Q Okay. Where were you when you told Andrea?
- 21 A Andrea's house.
- 22 Q What were you doing there?
- 23 A Eating dinner.
- 24 Q And what made you tell Andrea this?
- 25 A Because she had found out I had been self-harming again

and she kept asking why I was doing it and threatened to tell.

Q Okay.

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- A I mean, for doing it if I didn't give her a reason why.
- Q Did she encourage you to tell anyone?
- A Yes.
- Q Who did she encourage you to tell?
- A She told me I needed to tell my mom.

MS. BAKER: Objection; hearsay.

THE COURT: Sustained. The jury may not consider what someone else told her.

MS. JOHNSON: Your Honor, it's not an assertion. There's no truth to it. It's an encouragement to tell somebody something. There is no assertion being made.

THE COURT: Offered to prove that she made that statement to her only?

MS. JOHNSON: That -- that -- just to prove that she encouraged her to tell someone.

THE COURT: Okay. Then that -- if she's offering it just to prove that she made that encouragement, that would not be hearsay, I agree. The objection will be overruled if that's the only purpose, and that's the only purpose the jury may consider it for.

BY MS. JOHNSON:

Q Did you follow her advice and tell anyone?

A No.

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- Q Why not?
- A At that point it was -- I was more scared that they wouldn't believe me.
- Q You mentioned that you had been self-harming.
- A Yes.
- Q What -- can you tell the jury exactly what you mean by that?
- 9 A I was cutting myself.
- 10 Q And what were you using to cut yourself?
- 11 A A razorblade.
- 12 Q Where on your body were you cutting yourself?
- 13 A My thighs and forearms.
- 14 Q How deeply were you cutting yourself?
- 15 A I don't know.
- 16 Q Why were you doing it?
- 17 A It was an escape from the emotional pain.
- 18 Q Did it cause you physical pain?
- 19 A Yes.

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- Q When was the very first time that you started cutting yourself?
- 22 A I don't know.

described?

- Q Had you cut yourself at all before the rape that you just
- 25 A No, not really. There were a few occasions where I'd

heard about it and I would scratch myself, but that was all.

- But no razorblades before the rape?
- Α No.
- Q No cuts -- actual intentional cuts before the rape?
- No. 6 Α

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- Q All right. There were multiple times that your mother found out you were cutting yourself; correct?
- 9 Α Yes.
- 10 0 And she would ask you about it. Why didn't you tell her 11 the first time that she asked about it?
- 12 I was scared she wouldn't believe me. Α
- 13 Q I want to take your attention to August of last year, 14 Did there -- was there a time that your mom 15

confronted you about the cutting again?

- 16 A Yes.
- 17 Do you know what prompted her to ask you about the cutting 18 again?
- 19 She came into my room and picked up a jewelry box and it 20 was where the blades were and she had dropped it and they 21 had fallen out.
- 22 Q And when we're talking blades, are you talking about just 23 standard razorblades?
- 24 A Yes.
- 25 Did she ask you why you were cutting?

- A Yes.
- Q The very first time she asked you on August 6 did you tell

her?

A No.

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- Q How long did it take before you did eventually tell her?
- A Until she threatened to send me to live with my father.
- Q What was your emotional reaction to that?
- A Just started bawling, crying.
- 9 Q And at that point did you tell her why you had been
- 10 cutting yourself?
- 11 A Yes.
- 12 Q And what did you tell her?
- 13 A I was raped.
- 14 Q Did you tell her who had raped you?
- 15 A Yes.
- 16 Q And who did you tell her had raped you?
- 17 A My father.
- 18 Q Did you tell her where it had happened?
- 19 A Yes.
- 20 Q Where did you tell her it happened?
- 21 A At Computers Plus.
- 22 Q Did you give her the details you gave the jury today?
- 23 A Yes.
- 24 Q After that did -- did any uniformed police officer ever
- interview you?

- A Yes.
- Q Okay. And where did that happen?
- A At my house.
- Q And during that interview did you give the details of what had happened?
- A Yes.
- Q Okay. Were you then taken also to the Child Advocacy Center?
- 9 A Yes.

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- 10 Q And did you give an interview there?
- 11 A Yes.
- 12 Q Was that to a person named Kim Watson?
- 13 A Yes.
- And was that the same disclosure that you made to the jury today?
- 16 A Yes.

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- 17 Q I'm going to talk about the cutting. Were there occasions that would make you cut more frequently or more?
- 19 A When I was upset.
- Q What type of things would upset you to cause you to cut more?
- 22 A If I had had a argument with my parents or anything that
  23 would push me in that direction. I couldn't emotionally
  24 handle things as well as I should have been able to.
  - Q Were there times when people told you you look like your

- Α Yes.
- And while there did you have a medical exam?
- 3 Α Yes.

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- 0 Before the medical exam did you -- were you interviewed by the medical staff there?
- Α Yes.
- And did you tell them what you told the jurors today?
- 81 Α Yes.
  - What did you tell them?
- 10 A That I was raped by my father.
- 11 0 And did you tell them that it happened in the computer store?
- 13|| A Yes.

MS. BAKER: This is cumulative and it's also another hearsay statement. It's an out of court statement by this declarant.

THE COURT: Well, it doesn't violate the confrontation clause since the witness is available for cross-examination, and the Court will allow the testimony.

#### 20 BY MS. JOHNSON:

- Tell the jury what you told them.
- 22 THE COURT: Well, wait a minute.
  - MS. JOHNSON: We've not argued prior -- this is just a prior consistent statement.
- 25 THE COURT: No, no, no. Right, right.

haven't attacked it with prior inconsistent (inaudible.)

I agree. At this point you're premature. The objection is sustained.

## BY MS. JOHNSON:

- Q Okay. Can you tell the jury about the actual medical exam you had to have? What medical exam was that?
- A I had to have my vagina examined.
- Q Was that the first time you'd ever had that type of exam?
- 9 A Yes.

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- 10 Q Have you been in therapy?
- 11 A Yes.
- 12 Q Okay. How long have you been in therapy for this?
- 13 A Since I told in August.
- 14 Q And how frequently do you go?
- 15 A Oh, it has -- it's varied between a week and two weeks.
- 16 Q In therapy have you talked about any other major traumas in your life?
- 18 A Yes.
- 19 Q Have you seen any improvement with therapy?
- 20 A Yes.
- 21 Q Okay. Tell the jury about what improvements you've seen.
- 22 A I've stopped cutting and all around I'm just happier.
- 23 Q Prior to therapy how was your relationship with your mom 24 and Tim and your brothers?
- 25 A Distant.

- Q And how is it now?
- A Better, a lot better.
- Q Do you think that's because of therapy?
- A Yes.

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- Q And prior to the therapy how was your relationship with your friends?
- 7 A Close.
  - Q How many friends did you have at that point?
- 9 A Not many.
- 10 Q And have you seen a difference in your friendships since therapy?
- 12 A Yes.
- 13 Q And do you think that's because of therapy?
- 14 A Yes.
- Q Can you tell the jury how your friendships are different
- 16 now?
- 17 A They're still all close but I have more friends now.
- 18 Q Have you taken on more activities at school recently?
- 19 A Yes.
- 20 Q Is that something you did before your disclosure and before therapy?
- 22 A No, no.
- 23 Q Do you credit the therapy with allowing you to do those things?
- 25 A Yes.

- Q And tell the jury about what types of things you're doing now.
- A Theater club and extra credit activities after school for government class.
- Q Have you cut recently at all?
- A No.

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MS. JOHNSON: Okay. (Inaudible.)

THE COURT: Are you finished?

MS. JOHNSON: Yes.

THE COURT: Okay. You may cross-examine.

MS. BAKER: Your Honor, it's going to take more

than 15 minutes.

THE COURT: Okay, go ahead.

MS. BAKER: Oh, okay.

CROSS-EXAMINATION

# 16 BY MS. BAKER:

- Q Alyssa, my name is Paula Baker and I represent

  Mr. Rainbolt in this case who's your father; correct?
- 19 A Yes.
- 20 Q So this event occurred at his shop on Airline Road; 21 correct?
- 22 A Yes.
- 23 Q And do you recall whether he was only -- whether he was in one location or more than one location during the time that you would visit with him?

- Α One.
- You only remember one location?
  - He moved after -- shop -- he moved his shop after the rape.
  - Okay. That's what you recall; correct? Q
- Α Yes.

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- Q Now you said that this occurred -- that you started out at 8 the trailer; is that correct?
- 9 Α Yes.
- 10 Q All right. So in 8th grade you would have started school 11 September of 2011; correct?
- 12 A Yes.
- 13 Q And you're saying that you were in the 8th grade when this 14 happened; correct?
- 15 A Yes.
- 16 Q It wasn't the summer break; correct?
- 17 A No.
- And it wasn't the summer between your 13th and 14th year? 18 Q
- 19 A No.
- 20 Q So it would have been from September 2011 until you turned 21
- 22 A Yes.

14?

- 23 Q Okay. And do you recall if -- well, first of all, when 24 you start school in the fall do you wear shorts to school?
- 25 A No.

- Q No? Okay. So would this have been the spring or the summer of 2012?
- A I don't know.
- 4 Q You don't remember?
  - A No.

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- Q Or you don't know?
- A I don't remember.
- Q Okay. But you'd know that you wouldn't have worn shorts in the beginning of the school year.
- 10 A Not to school.
- 11 Q Well, do you know -- it's the beginning of October right
  12 now. Are there any school breaks in September or October?
- 13 A No.
- 14 Q All right. And when you talk about this trailer, what trailer are you referring to?
- 16 A The one that him and Sarah lived in.
- Okay. Now did you know that Derek and Sarah had sold that trailer?
- 19 A Yes.
- 20 Q When did you learn that?
- 21 A Afterwards.
- 22 Q After what?
- 23 A After the rape.
- 24 Q After the rape? You learned of it or you knew that it had been sold after that?

- Α It hadn't been sold until afterward.
- Now would it surprise you that that trailer had been sold 0 in the fall of 2011?
- I don't remember. Α
- 0 That would have been the year that you would have been in 8<sup>th</sup> grade; right?
- Α I don't remember the exact time and date.
- 8 Q Well, you do remember that you would have started the  $8^{th}$ grade in the fall, September of 2011; correct?
- 10 Α Yes.

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- 11 0 Now would it surprise you that the trailer was sold in 12 September of 2011?
- 13∥ A Yes.
- 14 Q That would surprise you. Okay. And at the time that this 15 what you termed the rape occurred, what was the 16 relationship between your father and Sarah?
- 17 A Together.
- 18 0 They were together?
- 19 Α Yes.
- 20 Q Now they had had some times that they were separated; 21 correct?
- 22 Α They were off and on often.
- 23 Okay. And this wasn't one of those times; correct? Q
- 24 A Not that I remember.
- 25 Q And can you tell me, do you recall the vehicles that were

driven by your father and Sarah at the time that this incident occurred?

- A I know they had a van and a car.
- Q They had a van and a car?
- A Yes.

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- Q Okay. Do you recall what color the van was?
- 7 A Burgundy.
- 8 Q Burgundy van. And the car?
- 9 A I don't know.
- 10 Q Now you've testified before about this incident; correct?
- 11 A Yes.
- 12 Q And you took an oath to tell the truth?
- 13 A Yes.
- 14 Q At that previous hearing; correct?
- 15 A Yes.
- 16 Q Didn't you testify that it was a white car?
- 17 A I don't remember.
- 18 Q Well, would reviewing your testimony help?
- 19 A I don't know.
- 20 Q You don't know?
- 21 A I don't remember what color the vehicle was.
- 22 Q Okay. Now can you describe this mattress?
- 23 A It's a blue air mattress.
- $24 \mid Q$  How big was it?
- 25 A I don't know, maybe a full size.

- Q Maybe or you don't know?
- A I don't know.
- Q And where was it in this place?
- A In the black -- in the back area.
- Q Okay. Was it inside the office?
- A No.

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- Q All right. Now at that prior court hearing you also testified about how big the air mattress was; didn't you?
- 9 A I don't remember.
- Okay. Well, you know, when they had that hearing, you know you were sitting in front of a microphone; correct?
- 12 A Yes.
- And there was somebody in the courtroom recording that particular hearing. Do you recall that?
- 15 A Yes.
- 16 Q Then somebody types up what was said in the courtroom.
- 17 A Yes.
- 18 Q Did you know that?
- 19 A Yes.
- 20 Q And if I -- I'm looking at the typed up version of that
  21 particular hearing. Would reviewing this particular
- document refresh your recollection?
- 23 A I don't know.
- Q Well, may I offer it to you to review?
- 25 A Sure.

Q Okay. Let me make sure I get the right pages.

MS. JOHNSON: 16.

BY MS. BAKER:

- Q Uh-huh, and 14, okay? Why don't you read -- I'm gonna show this to you. This is from this case in your prior testimony. It was on July 2<sup>nd</sup> of this year; correct?
- A Yes.

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- Q Can you read pages 14 through 16?
- 9 A My part or both?
- 10 Q You can read the whole thing just to yourself. You don't have to read it aloud. Are you done?
- 12 A Yes.
- 13 Q Do you remember what your testimony was then?
- 14 A It's right there.
- 15 Q I beg your pardon?
- 16 A What's right there.
- 17 Q Okay. Do you remember the color of the car?
- 18 A I don't recall saying it but it's typed out that it was white.
- Q Okay. And do you remember the air mattress being a twin size mattress?
- 22 A Twin or full.
- Q When I asked you how big was this air mattress in the back room you said a twin size; correct?
- 25 A Then I said a twin or a full.

MS. JOHNSON: Your Honor, I'd ask that the rule of completeness apply and that the next four lines be read into the record as well.

# BY MS. BAKER:

- Q That's fine. I ask a twin size air mattress and you said twin or twin or full; correct?
- A Yes.

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- Q And both you and your father were laying on this air mattress.
- 10 A Yes.
- 11 Q In 2011 to 2012; correct?
- 12 A Yes.
- Now I have to ask you. Is your time frame indicating that this occurred before your 14<sup>th</sup> birthday?
- 15 A Yes.
- 16 Q Your 14<sup>th</sup> birthday would have been in 2012; correct?
- 17 A Yes.
- 18 Q And you had two visits with Sarah and your father in 2012; 19 correct?
- 20 A No.
- $21\parallel Q$  No? How many visits did you have?
- 22 A I don't know, but it was more than two.
- 23 Q Okay. Do you remember a visit in May 2012?
- 24 A I don't remember the exact dates that I visited.
- 25 Q Okay. Do you keep a calendar at all?

- A No. There was nothing set up. Whenever I was contacted to go over I would.
- Q Now did you ever post things on Facebook when you would go visit?
- A On occasion.
- Q Did Sarah usually set these visits up?
- A Sarah or her mother.
- Q Her mother is Michelle; right?
- 9 A Yes.

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- Okay. Hang on a minute here. I'm trying to get this. I
  want to show you what's been marked as Defendant's Exhibit
- 12 A. Do you recognize that?
- 13 A Yes.
- 14 Q What is that?
- 15 A A picture of me and my sisters.
- 16 Q And who are those sisters?
- 17 A Stormy and Zoey.
- 18 Q Okay. Which one is in the top picture?
- 19 A Stormy.
- $20 \mid Q$  And who is she with?
- 21 A Me.
- 22 Q And the bottom picture?
- 23 A Zoey.
- 24 Q Okay. Where are these pictures from?
- 25 A The computer shop he bought after.

- Q So this was at the computer shop?
- A A different one than where the rape took place.
- Q Okay. So this happened in 20 -- and the time frame for this is 2012?
- A Yes.

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- Q Was he there at the time that these pictures were taken?
- 7 A I don't remember. Most likely.
- Well, would you be at the computer shop if he wasn't there?
- 10 A Sarah has brought me to the computer shop.
- 11 Q By herself?
- 12 A Yes.
- 13 Q With the girls?
- 14 A He wasn't the only one who worked there. He had friends
  15 up there all the time.
- 16 Q Okay. So it was kind of a busy place; wasn't it?
- 17 A On occasion.
- Now would these be fair and accurate depictions of you in 2012?
- 20 A Yes.
- $21 \mid Q$  On May 24<sup>th</sup> of 2012?
- 22 A Yes.
- MS. BAKER: Move for admission of Defendant's A.
- MS. JOHNSON: No objection.
- 25 THE COURT: Okay. Defendant's Exhibit A will be

(Videotape, 10-07-14; 10:28:49) received. And then could you tell me what that is, please? MS. BAKER: It's photographs of the -- of this witness and her stepsister -- her half-sisters. THE COURT: Okay. Have you marked the exhibit? MS. BAKER: I have marked it. THE COURT: Okay, with the case number and the date, please? 9 MS. BAKER: No, I haven't. I will do that 10 though. 11 THE COURT: Okay. You don't have to do it right 12 now but make sure we do that. 13 MS. BAKER: Sure. 14 BY MS. BAKER: 15 Q How did you and your dad -- you and your dad used to call 16 each other names; correct? 17 A Yes. 18 Q He'd call you punk; right? 19 A Yes. 20 Q Sometimes brat or something? 21 A Yes. 22 Q That was something he'd always done; correct? 23 A Yes. 24 Q Did you call him names as well? 25 A Yes.

- Q What did you call him?
- A Punk, brat, anything.
- Q I want to show you what's been marked as Proposed Exhibit
  B. Do you recognize that?
- A Yes.

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6 0 What is that?

MS. JOHNSON: I'd ask to see the exhibit before it's testified to. Okay.

- A A picture.
- 10 BY MS. BAKER:
- 11 Q And who is that picture of?
- 12 A Me.
- 13 Q And where's that picture at?
- 14 A In the computer shop.
- 15 Q That's at your dad's computer shop?
- 16 A Yes.
- 17 Q Okay. And who took this photograph?
- 18 A Him.
- 19 Q And where is it published?
- 20 A Facebook.
- 21 Q Okay. And did you make any comments regarding this
- Facebook post?
- 23 A Yes.
- MS. JOHNSON: Objection; hearsay.
- THE COURT: I guess, are these assertive comments

or -- I don't know.

MS. BAKER: No. This is her calling him a name.

THE COURT: Okay, that's not assertive. Go

ahead. It's not hearsay.

# BY MS. BAKER:

- Q Did you make a comment in here?
- A Yes.

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- Q Is that your comment?
- 9 A Yes.
  - Q With respect to that picture you said thanks, dad, p.s., you're a douche?
- MS. JOHNSON: Objection; irrelevance.
- THE COURT: Overruled.
- 14 A Yes.
- 15 BY MS. BAKER:
- 16 Q Did you post that back on May 24th of 2012?
- 17 A Yes.
- 18 Q Is that a fair and accurate depiction of you on May 24<sup>th</sup>
  19 of 2012?
- 20 A Yes.

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- MS. BAKER: Move for admission of Defendant's B.
- MS. JOHNSON: No objection other than my previous
- 23 relevance objection.
- THE COURT: Okay. It will be received then on that basis.

MS. JOHNSON: Thank you.

### BY MS. BAKER:

- Q You have a history of lying to your family; correct?
- A Yes.
  - Q It's true that you lied -- you told Sarah that your stepfather was cheating on your mother?
- A I don't remember.
- 8 0 Would that have been a lie?
- 9 A I don't know.
- |10|| Q But you told them that Tim was yelling at your mother?
- 11 A I don't remember.
- 12 Q And do you recall a family meeting with Sarah and Derek 13 and your mother and Tim --
- 14 A Yes.
- 15 Q -- and all of the kids coming to talk about your lying at
- school?
- 17 A Yes.
- 18 Q You'd gotten in trouble for lying at school; correct?
- 19 A No.
- 20 Q But they were trying to come together to work on that?
- 21 A Yes.
- 22 Q What grade were you in when that happened?
- 23 A I don't know.
- 24 Q Was it before your 8th grade year?
- 25 A I don't remember.

- Q Was that before the rape?
- A I don't remember.
- Q You also created a fake Facebook account; correct?
- Al No.

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- Q Isn't it true that you set up a Facebook account in the name of a boy?
- 7 A No.
- Isn't it true you were using that Facebook account to set up relationships or friendships with other girls?
- 10 A No.
- 11 Q Is there a reason that your mom would tell people that?
- 12 A It wasn't Facebook.
- 13 Q Oh, it was a different database?
- 14 A Yes.
- 15 Q What database was it?
- 16 A Kik.
- 17 Q On Kik? So you set up a fake profile on that Kik?
- 18 A Yes.
- 19 0 What is Kik?
- 20 A Texting app.
- 21 Q A texting app. Were you -- did this occur before the
- rape?
- 23 A No.
- 24 Q When did that occur?
- 25 A After.

- Q When after?
- A I don't recall.
- Q Well, if you can't recall after, is it possible it could have been before the rape?
- A No.

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- Q So you were using that to pretend to be a boy; correct?
- A Yes.
  - Q And you made friendships with these young girls; correct?
  - A Yes.
  - Q And before you told your mom about this you had some access to some pornography online; correct?
    - MS. JOHNSON: Objection, motions in limine.
    - MS. BAKER: Then perhaps we need to excuse the jury, your Honor, and deal with that motion.
    - THE COURT: Okay. Have the jury step out momentarily.

(Jury dismissed at 5:03:43.)

(Court resumes at 5:04:23.)

THE COURT: Okay. Ask the question again,

21 BY MS. BAKER:

please.

- You had accessed pornography before you disclosed this rape to your mother; correct?
- 24 A Yes.

THE COURT: Okay, and your objection?

MS. BAKER: I'd asked Ms. Johnson about that before we came to Court today and she indicated that it was within the time frame that made it open to cross-examination so I'm surprised at the objection.

THE COURT: What was the objection?

MS. JOHNSON: Judge, my note on the motion in limine was that there was to be no discussion of the pornography because it was not relevant.

MS. BAKER: No, I think the Judge had said that the pornography would have to be evaluated at the time.

THE COURT: Okay. What is the purpose of asking her this?

MS. BAKER: To show knowledge regarding the event, knowledge regarding sex before the disclosure.

THE COURT: Okay.

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MS. BAKER: Because inevitably the jury's going to want to know where she got the knowledge from.

THE COURT: Okay. And your objection is?

MS. JOHNSON: Relevance in --

THE COURT: No. I think for a child this age it would be relevant. I will allow it. Go ahead. You may return the jury.

MS. BAKER: Okay. We need the jury back in or is this the time to break? I don't know.

THE COURT: No, no. We're gonna finish this up.

Okay, the jurors are cycling through the bathroom. I don't want anybody leaving the courtroom. No, nobody leaves the courtroom. Ma'am, nobody leaves the courtroom. The jury's gonna be in the hallway. Nobody leaves the courtroom. I'm sorry, but we only have one bathroom. Just to explain to you, we only have one bathroom in the jury room so we're gonna try to move this along by allowing the jury to use the public bathroom and I don't want to take any chances that the jury has any contact with anybody involved in the case, so that's why I'm asking everybody to remain in the courtroom. If you have to go, as soon as the jury comes back you're free to do whatever you want.

(Jury enters courtroom at 5:13:45.)

THE COURT: You may continue with your examination, cross-examination, Ms. Baker.

MS. BAKER: Thank you, your Honor.

# BY MS. BAKER:

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- So, Ms. Ward, I was asking you before we took a break, before you disclosed this incident to your mother, you had been caught looking at pornography; correct?
- A Yes. I'd had sexual education class too.
- 23 Q You have looked at pornography on the internet?
- 24 A Yes.
  - Q Now isn't it true that you and Andrea were friends in

middle school?

- A No.
- Q You weren't friends in middle school?
- A I went to a different school.
- Q Is it true that you had acted in a play in middle school?
- A No.

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- You used to paint your face that would look like a cat to go to school?
- A No.
- MS. JOHNSON: Objection; relevance.
- THE COURT: What's the relevancy of that?
- MS. BAKER: Well, your Honor, she's bringing up this fact that she was in theater as this new event now that she's been through therapy and I'm asking her about the fact that she's been in theater before.
- THE COURT: Okay. But what difference does it make if she's dressed up like a cat? What's --
  - MS. BAKER: It's just more acting, your Honor.
  - THE COURT: Overruled -- or sustained rather.
- 20 BY MS. BAKER:
  - Q I want to show you this exhibit, Proposed Exhibit C. Do you recognize this at all?
- 23 A Yes.
- 24 Q What is it?
- 25 A The computer shop layout.

- Q Okay. And there's a spot that says Computers Plus on it or Computer Plus; correct?
- Α Yes.

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- Is that the location that you're saying this happened?
- There wasn't a wall that far. Α
- Okay. Can you show us on this particular diagram where this event occurred?
- Α This looks like it's the layout but there's no hall. missing in part.
- Now let me just clarify. Don't think of the words as defining which space is which. Show us where in there this occurred.
- 13 A There's not a spot that looks like it. There were two front rooms and this back wasn't connected.
- 15 Q Okay. Could it have been in a different unit that's described in there or shown in that picture?

MS. JOHNSON: Objection; asked and answered.

THE COURT: Well, I'll allow you to cross-examine a little bit further on this, not much further since she's already answered to a certain extent. Go ahead.

- 21 A What was your question?
- 22|| BY MS. BAKER:
- 23 Could it be in a different unit? This is supposedly the 0 24 units that are in that strip mall.
- 25 Α Yes.

- Q Okay. Where did this incident occur in those units?
- A This layout doesn't look -- it's not shaped the same way.
- Q You're referring to the shaded spot?
- A Yes.

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- Q Is there another unit that looks like it?
- A No. It looks like this one, but there's more to it. It's not just what's shaded. This area right here, that led into the vacant lot.
- Q Okay.
- 10 A Was opened too. When he was in this one, he still had
  11 access to the nextdoor room. He used the shower and stuff
  12 there because he was living in the shop later on.
- Okay. Thank you. Now you -- wasn't it the regular practice that you would spend some time during Christmas with your father and Sarah and her family as well?
- |16| A When they contacted me to see if I wanted to go over.
- 17 Q Is it fair to say that the last Christmastime period would have been the Christmas 2011?
- 19 A I guess.
- 20 Q You guess?
- 21 A I don't remember.
- 22 Q Now you're not saying that this event occurred over the Christmas holiday of 2011; are you?
- 24 A No.
- $25\parallel Q$  So it had to have occurred before Christmas of 2011 but

- after September of 2011?
- A I don't remember.
- Q Is it fair to say that a lot of your communications with Sarah were via Facebook?
- A She mostly contacted my mom.
- Q Did you communicate with Sarah via Facebook?
- A Not that I recall.
- 8 Q Did you communicate with your mother via Facebook?
- 9 A No, not that I recall.
- Now in January of 2013, I want to say the day after your, would have been your 15th birthday, was there -- do you
- recall a Facebook post involving your mother and your dad,
- 13 Sarah --
- 14 A Yes.

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- 15 Q -- and even your stepdad?
- 16 A Yes.
- 17 Q And there was some would it be fair to say heated words?
- 18 A Yes.
- 19 Q In that exchange? I'm sorry?
- 20 A Yes.
- 21 Q And were you angry during that Facebook conversation?
- 22 A Yeah.
- 23 Q And you were kinda mad with your dad; weren't you?
- 24 A Yes.
- 25 Q And that was in January of 2013; correct?

- A Yes.
- Q Isn't it true you said it's plain as day to me, I finally see the light?
- A Yes.

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- Q You didn't go tell your mom about this rape at that time; did you?
- 7 A No.
- 8 Q Well, you knew she wasn't happy with your dad; correct?
- 9 A Yes.
- Now you testified that Andrea found out you were cutting again. When had you been cutting before?
- 12 A I don't remember.
- 13 Q Do you remember how old you were the first time?
- 14 A No.
- 15 Q Do you remember what grade you were in?
- 16 A No.
- 17 Q Were you in counseling in February of 2013?
- 18 A I don't remember.
- 19 Q Well, can you -- you were in counseling after August of 2013; correct?
- 21 A Yes.
- 22 Q And you were in counseling sometime before that; correct?
- 23 A Yes.
- 24 Q Were you in counseling before this rape?
- 25 A Yes.

- Q Were you in counseling between the rape and August of 2013?
- A No. I don't remember.
- Q Now on the date that this event, this alleged rape occurred, did your mom come pick you up from Michelle's house?
- 7 A Next day.
- Q Your mom came the next day?
  - A Yes.

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- 10 Q I'm sorry, I have to make notes while I'm standing here.
- What's your relationship with Andrea?
- 12 A Best friend.
- 13 Q Best friend? How long have you been best friends?
- 14 A Two years.
- 15 Q Do you see her at school every day?
- 16 A Yes.
- 17 Q Frequently would spend nights together?
- 18 A Yes.
- 19 Q How often would you spend nights together?
- 20 A I don't know.
- 21 Q I'm sorry, I have to hear the words --
- 22 A I said I don't know.
- Q Okay. I didn't hear you. You've been interviewed by counselors, medical personnel, your mom, the police officer, the DHS worker; correct?

- A Yes.
- Q Prosecuting attorneys?
- A Yes.

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- Q Do you know how many times you've been interviewed by the prosecutor?
- 6 A No.
  - Q Do you know how many times you've been interviewed period?
- 8 A No.
- 9 Q And you were interviewed by a police officer at your house the day that you told your mom?
- 11 A Not that day.
- 12 Q Is that what I recall your testimony being?
- 13 A I don't remember.
- 14 Q Okay. I'm asking you about earlier today.
- 15 A Yes, I know. I'm trying -- I don't remember.
- 16 0 Oh.
- 17 A I recall earlier that I said I was asked at my house, but
  18 I don't believe it was the same day.
- 19 Q But you were interviewed by the police officer at your 20 house?
- 21 A I believe so.
- Other than this medical exam at the hospital, you haven't been treated medically for anything related to this disclosure; correct?
- 25 A No.

MS. BAKER: Just a moment. I have no further questions at this time.

THE COURT: Okay. Any redirect?

## REDIRECT EXAMINATION

#### BY MS. JOHNSON:

- Q Okay, Alyssa, the Kik profile that you talked about on cross, was that before or after the rape?
- A After.

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- Q Okay. And was that before or after the disclosure, I mean when you told your mom?
- 11 A Before.
- 12 Q Was that before or after therapy?
- 13 A Before.
- 14 Q Uhm, when did you and Andrea meet?
- 15 A We had met in 7<sup>th</sup> grade but we didn't talk much. We didn't really start talking until freshman year.
- On -- I just want to be clear on this diagram. I couldn't see everything that you were pointing out to Ms. Baker.
- 19 Do you know for sure which unit this occurred in?
- 20 A No.
- Okay. And you said the walls look like they are not the same that they were then?
- 23 A Yes.
- 24 Q I know Ms. Baker asked you about wearing shorts to school.
- 25 A Yes.

- Q Okay. Do you wear shorts outside of school?
- A Yes.
- Q At the beginning of the school year?
- A Yes.

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- Q In January of 2013 after that Facebook exchange, did that give you any reason to tell your mom about the rape?
- A No.
- 8 Q Did it make you think about telling her at all?
- 9 A No.
- 10 Q And you said Andrea found out you were cutting again and that's when she confronted you; right?
- 12 A Yes.
- 13 Q Had you ever cut before the rape?
- 14 A Not that I remember.
- 15 Q Had Andrea known you were cutting before?
- 16 A Before?
- 17 Q Before the time that you told her about the rape.
- 18 A Yes.

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- Q And was that when she -- when she knew about the cutting before the day that you told her about it, was that sometime in  $9^{\text{th}}$  grade or was that --
- MS. BAKER: Objection; leading.
- 23 BY MS. JOHNSON:
- 24 Q -- or was that in middle school?
- THE COURT: The -- okay. Not the way she

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completed the question, it's not really leading.

A It was freshman year.

BY MS. JOHNSON:

- Q Do you know if your father used a condom when he raped you?
- A I believe he did.
- Q The thing that you told Andrea, did you tell her the same version of events that you told the jury?
- A Yes.

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MS. BAKER: Objection. This is a prior consistent statement.

MS. JOHNSON: Your Honor, the victim's credibility has now been attacked on cross-exam and prior consistent statements are admissible.

THE COURT: To prove only her credibility, not to prove the truth of the statement that you are referring to.

MS. JOHNSON: Correct. Since her credibility has been attacked --

THE COURT: Okay. You may -- you may rehabilitate the witness with a prior consistent statement, and the jurors are instructed this only addresses whether or not you should believe the witness in Court, not whether or not what she said in this out of court statement is true.

BY MS. JOHNSON:

- Q Did you get into as much detail with Andrea as you got into with the jury today?
- A No.

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- Q When you spoke to Kim Watson at the Child Abuse Council, did you tell her the same version of events that you told the jury today?
- A Yes.
- Q And was that in detail?
- 10 A Yes.
- And when you spoke to the medical doctors and nurses, did
  you give them the same version of events that you gave
  today?
- 14 A Yes. When I had interviews it was required that I use detail.
- 16 Q You indicated that your father moved shops after the rape?
- 17 A Yes.
- 18 Q How do you know that?
- After I had stopped going after the rape and I visited a few times afterward with the girls, and one of the times

  Sarah brought us to the shop.
- 22 Q And the pictures that were taken in 2012 that have been
  23 admitted into evidence, were those at the same shop or at
  24 the new shop?
- 25 A The new shop.

- Q So by May of 2012 he was in a different shop?
- A Yes.
- Q Do you know how many shops he was in total?
- A Just the two that I know of.
- Q Do you remember going to any of the shops at all after those pictures were taken?
- A No.

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MS. JOHNSON: Thank you.

MS. BAKER: Your Honor, if I could just get a couple things before we finish with her, please.

THE COURT: If you could what?

MS. BAKER: Just get a couple questions in. I need to --

THE COURT: Yeah, go ahead. You can recross, absolutely.

MS. BAKER: Okay, thank you.

#### RECROSS-EXAMINATION

## BY MS. BAKER:

Q Ms. Ward, I need you to circle on this diagram where you say this occurred and then put your initials by it.

MS. JOHNSON: I'd object. The witness just said she wasn't sure which one it was.

MS. BAKER: She indicated an area that looked like the place that she said it was, that's what I'm asking her to circle.

(Videotape, 10-07-14; 10:28:49) MS. JOHNSON: Your Honor, I'd ask that the Court be addressed. THE COURT: That what? MS. JOHNSON: I'd ask the Counsel to address the Court. THE COURT: Okay, all right. Well, I'll allow you to circle the area where she believed it was. MS. BAKER: Okay. (Witness complies.) BY MS. BAKER: Now, Ms. Ward, you testified earlier that you had started at some point scratching yourself; correct? Yes. Had you read about that? No. Talked to someone about it?

- 16 Q
- 17 A No, not that I remember.
- 18 Q And that was -- that occurred before the rape; correct?
- 19 A I don't recall.
- 20 Q I thought I recall your testimony meaning that you had --21 you didn't start cutting until the rape.
- 22 A Yes.

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- 23 Q Before that, you were doing other injury; correct?
- 24 A It's a possibility.
- 25 It's a possibility?

A I don't recall exact times.

MS. BAKER: Thank you. I have nothing further.

THE COURT: Any re redirect?

MS. JOHNSON: No.

THE COURT: Okay, thank you, ma'am. You may stand down. Okay. Do you have another witness ready?

MS. JOHNSON: Yes. The People call Andrea

Tindall.

THE COURT: Do you know how long this witness is going to be?

MS. JOHNSON: She will be brief.

THE COURT: Very brief? Okay.

ANDREA TINDALL,

a witness called at 5:37:53, testified as follows:

#### DIRECT EXAMINATION

## 16 BY MS. JOHNSON:

- Q Andrea, do you know someone named Alyssa Ward?
- 18 A I do.

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- 19 Q How do you know her?
- 20 A She's my best friend.
- 21 Q When did you become friends with Alyssa?
- 22 A In 9th grade.
- 23 Q Did you know her before 9th grade?
- 24 A I did but we spoke a little bit but not as we do now.
- 25 Q Okay. And -- excuse me one moment. Okay. So in 9th

grade you were friends?

Yes.

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- How close is your friendship?
- Very close. Α
- And in  $9^{th}$  grade were there occasions when you had Q sleepovers with her?
- There was. Α
- Do you recall a sleepover at which she told you something about her father?
- 10 Yes. Α
- 11Was there anyone else there that night sleeping with you guys?
- 13|| A No.
- 14 0 How did this happen to come up?
- 15 A A few days before I had told her something about myself that not many people knew and she decided that she should tell me that.
- 18 Q Okay. What did she say happened?
  - She said that, uhm, her father --Α
    - MS. BAKER: I'm gonna object to hearsay.
    - MS. JOHNSON: Your Honor, this comes in under the same hearsay rule, her prior consistent statements under 801(D)(1)(e).
    - THE COURT: Okay. At this time we'll excuse the jury and we'll excuse you for the evening. We have an

evidentiary question to take up and I don't want to keep you here while we're doing that. So I will instruct you that you are allowed to retire to your home or work or wherever you gotta go for the evening. I just want to remind you you're not to discuss the case with anyone. You're not to have any discussion with anyone involved in the case. You're not to do any experiments or investigations of your own or read any -- or listen to any media accounts of this event, but other than that you're free to go about your business, and we'd like to have you return here tomorrow morning at 9:30. If you'd assemble in the jury room, press the buzzer when you're ready, we'll be ready to re-commence. Okay.

(Jury dismissed at 5:41:32.)

THE COURT: Okay. Now you're trying to admit this under 801(D) what?

MS. JOHNSON: (D)(1)(B), for a prior consistent statement. It requires the declarant be present to testify and subject to cross-examination, which already occurred.

THE COURT: Right.

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MS. JOHNSON: She is still under subpoena.

THE COURT: Right, agreed.

MS. JOHNSON: It requires -- it requires --

THE COURT: So you're trying to introduce it as

substantive evidence then?

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MS. JOHNSON: Yes.

THE COURT: And say it's not hearsay.

MS. JOHNSON: Yes.

THE COURT: Okay. Go ahead.

MS. BAKER: Well, your Honor, if I can respond.

THE COURT: Well, no, she hasn't finished.

MS. BAKER: Okay.

THE COURT: Or have you? I don't know.

MS. JOHNSON: Well, it's a consistent statement to show the, you know, now that her credibility has been attacked, that this statement was made before there was a purpose for fabrication or -- or -- wait, what does it say? A recent fabrication or improper influence or motive. I think that it's been made clear that the alleged motive for fabrication is this argument with her mother, the threat to go live with her father and being angry at her father. This prior consistent statement maybe -- was made well before any of those allegations or any of those reasons for fabrication occurred. It was made at a slumber party during the 9th grade year, which was well before the disclosure actually came and is under, you know -- has no -- none of the same motives as telling her mother had.

THE COURT: Okay. When is it claimed that the

motive to fabricate took place, arose?

MS. JOHNSON: When her mother -- when her mother threatened to have her live with her father.

THE COURT: Okay. And did this statement that the victim made to this declarant here, or to this witness rather, did that take place before that or after that?

MS. JOHNSON: Before.

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THE COURT: It took place before her mother threatened to have her move in with her father?

MS. JOHNSON: Yes.

THE COURT: Okay. Any response you want to make to that, Ms. Baker?

MS. BAKER: Your Honor, I think that the court rule or the rule of evidence addresses an indication of a recent fabrication, and I'm not saying that there's a recent fabrication. That is not the implication in this particular case or improper influence by other people or motives. I can't even speak to this young lady's motive, but I'm not alleging recent fabrication and I think that that rule only allows it in those very limited circumstances.

THE COURT: Well, what is your alleged motive for her to fabricate?

MS. BAKER: Her motive for ly -- I don't have a motive for her lying. I don't know what it is, your

Honor.

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THE COURT: Well, didn't you bring out the fact that her mother had threatened to take her to her dad's or send her to her dad's?

MS. BAKER: That's what the prosecution alleged or they've presented that evidence; I didn't.

THE COURT: Okay. So you're not alleging that she has any motive to fabricate that. You're not gonna argue that to the jury and you're not alleging that --

MS. BAKER: I'm alr -- I will be arguing she's lying, yes.

THE COURT: Okay. And what do you claim -- are you going to claim is a reason for her lying?

MS. BAKER: I -- I -- I don't know what her reason for lying is, your Honor, and I don't --

THE COURT: Okay. So you're just gonna say she's lying, I don't know why she's lying? You're not gonna say she didn't want to go back to her dad's or she didn't want to do this or she didn't want to do that; you're just gonna say she's lying and I don't know why.

MS. BAKER: Right.

THE COURT: Okay. If that's what she's doing, then she's not alleging any recent fabrication or motive to fabricate.

MS. JOHNSON: Will objections to such arguments

be sustained in closings?

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THE COURT: Pardon?

MS. JOHNSON: Will objections to such arguments by Counsel be sustained in closing?

THE COURT: Oh, if you object to that?

MS. JOHNSON: Yes.

THE COURT: Well, yeah, because I'm not going to allow her to go into it. Now I want to be clear on the record. You can do that. You can allege a motive to fabricate if you wish. I'm not trying to foreclose you from doing that, but if you're going to do that then it becomes relevant in time when this motive to fabricate arose for me to determine whether or not the statement that is consistent that was made to this witness occurred before or after that motive to fabricate arose. make that determination. But if you're telling me that you don't want to present any motive for fabrication, your only argument to the jury is going to be, I don't know, she decided to lie, well, then if that's the situation, then I'm not -- I'm not going to allow the prosecutor to go into this, so I just want to make sure I understand. want the record to be clear. I'm not foreclosing your opportunity to allege a motive to fabricate. You have every right to do that.

MS. BAKER: Okay.

THE COURT: But if you're saying you're not going to do that, then I'm not going to allow an inquiry into this under 801(D)(2). So is that your position?

MS. BAKER: Can I get back with you in the morning?

THE COURT: Sure, yep. We'll have the witness come in the morning. So the record is clear, you acknowledge that you have tried to impeach the witness with prior inconsistent statements.

MS. BAKER: Yes.

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THE COURT: About where the mattress was and how big it was and that sort of thing; correct?

MS. BAKER: Yes.

THE COURT: Okay, all right. So that part we're not dealing with. Okay. Well, you can let us know in the morning what we're going to do with this and we'll return in the morning; okay?

MS. BAKER: Thank you.

(Court adjourned at 5:47:52.)

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			(Videotape, 10-07-14; 10:28:49)
STATE OF MICHIGAN	. )		
	)	SS	
COUNTY OF MUSKEGON	. )		

I, certify that this transcript, consisting of 242 pages is a complete, true, and correct transcript of the videotaped proceedings and testimony taken in PEOPLE V RAINBOLT, 14-64458-FC on October 7, 2014, Videotaped.

\*\*Please note proper names and/or case names unknown to this reporter are spelled phonetically and may not be correct.

# Bobbie Springer

Bobbie Springer

Certified Court Recorder 3408